The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Notice to Eight-Hour Men Who Have Claims Against the Government.

Statistics Relative to Paupers in the United States.

No Danger of an Indian War.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLAIMS OF EIGHT-HOUR MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—During the first eighteen months after the passage by Congress of the eight-hour law, in the winter of 1868-'69, the heads of bureaus in this city who employ workmen for the Government, decided in many instances that the pay should be reduced in proportion to the hours of labor. This was done at the arsenals in Springfield and Rock Island, at the various navy yards throughout the country, and at works under the direction of the War Department, particularly in the West. Workmen to the number of several thousands were thus compelled to work ten hours in order to obtain the usual day's pay. Two proclamations have been issued by the President, one in 1869, and the other last June, declaring that eight hours' labor entitled the laborer to the usual pay received for ten hours' work. Congress also passed a declaratory act to the same effect, and a special appropriation was made to pay the arrears of the workmen in the Springfield and Rock Island armories, and for the extra time they had worked under ten hours' rule. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress, has decided that he has authority to pay such claims, and will consider them when filed, and the Secretary of the Navy has written a letter in regard to workmen in the Navy Yards, &c., and says those now employed having such claims will be paid by the pay-masters in the yards, and those not now employed should apply to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

The Postmaster General has reached that point in the Chorpenning case where he has seen fit to employ an attorney for his defense. It is announced in a Grant paper of this evening, that Mr. Creswell has received from Hon. Jere. Black a letter of five pages of cap reviewing the Chorpenning claim, and the Postmaster General's connection with it. The declaration is made that it exonerates Mr. Creswell from any shadow of duplicity or fraud in the matter, and that if there is any blame it is attributable to Congress, and Mr. C. could not go back of the action of Congress. This letter, of course, will shortly be given to the press in full.

PAUPERISM AND ITS COST.

In response to a circular asking for information, sent out by the Bureau of Statistics, replies have been received from nearly all the state boards and other places where paupers are kept in the different States, giving statistics in relation to them. From these replies it is shown that the average cost of keeping paupers is $113 per annum, and that on an average they are kept ten and a half years. In some of the States it costs $200 per annum to keep paupers.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Morton from Newport, R. I., says that the Commission on the British-American claims met on Wednesday, and after transacting the preliminary business, adjourned to meet in Washington on the 1st of October. The Commissioners will consult together at Newport privately.

NO DANGER OF AN INDIAN WAR.

Although it is thought at the Indian Bureau that there is no danger of an Indian war from the advices, in which the President shares, also the serious hostilities are probable at a very early day among the whole Indian line.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The War Department has issued an order announcing the death of General Albrecht, directing the usual salutes to be fired, and the observance of other honors due the dead.

MORE INDIANS COMING.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Hoag, and Special Commissioner Alvord, stating that delegates from the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Wichitas have left the camp and will come to Washington. The Secretary of the Interior having approved of the proposition, Messrs. Hoag and Alvord, as special interpreters, will soon start from the Indian Territory for this city.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

A telegram from the same source announces the death, on the 9th inst., of David Fanton, of Philadelphia, Special Commissioner, associated with Alvord on this mission.

Andrew Johnson on the Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

At Columbia, Tenn., on the 7th inst., in the first time in any of his speeches, Andrew Johnson referred to the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Under this head he said that at the time Washington was under martial law,

"The house of Mrs. Surratt was the headquarters of those who conspired against the Government, and out of the conspiracy which was formed there resulted the assassination of the President of the United States. After Mr. Lincoln was assassinated the Attorney General was called upon for his opinion, and said that the conspirators could be tried by military tribunal. They were all duly tried, and the verdict of guilty pronounced by the Court. The question then was whether the President will pardon Mrs. Surratt or not. Under all the circumstances it was my opinion that I would not grant a pardon. The application made against me for not doing so would have placed your Governor in the same position should he refuse to pardon a notorious criminal after having been fully convicted by a jury. Under the circumstances, I deemed it my duty to let the law take its course, and let her be executed. I expect you will complain of me for having pardoned many other persons. Now, a man may do wrong both ways. He might refuse to pardon when it should be granted, and when he should not he might be induced to pardon. But if I erred in any one thing it was in granting pardons. Likely among some of those who were the objects of the clemency raised the most complaint my refusal to pardon Mrs. Surratt. If I have done wrong, I have done it with correct motives and a correct understanding."

Serious Disturbances at Essen, Germany.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 23.

It is certain that very serious and significant riots broke out on the 30th inst. at Essen, the headquarters of Herr Krupp's steel cannon celebrity, and that the riots are continuing on the following day. Troops were sent by rail from Dusseldorf to quell them. The Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Independance Belge* telegraphed on the 31st that severe disturbances had broken out at Essen; that the mob had demolished the houses of the "Sub-Prefect" and of the Secretary of the Circle; and that two battalions of infantry were at the railway station ready to take their departure for the scene of action. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, have passed without these facts being brought forward or even alluded to in the Berlin telegrams. The Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Independance*, in a letter dated Aug. 31, writes that the delay in the day on which the Jesuits, who are in great force at Essen, were to take their departure from that place, a grand demonstration, including a torch-light procession by night, was organized in their honor, and the excitement that sympathizers with the Jesuits made the attack already spoken of. The district of which Essen is the chief town was formerly labelled almost exclusively Protestant, but of late years Catholic workmen have come in large numbers to Krupp's factory, or rather city of factories, where no fewer than 10,000 hands are employed.

The Natural Bridge—A New Feature.

From the Richmond (Va.) Journal.

We have the following facts from a gentleman who recently visited the Natural Bridge. On passing into the gorge below the bridge, by the usual route, he was surprised to find the bed of the stream (Cedar Creek) dry and unsightly. The keeper at the hotel stated that about two weeks before the creek suddenly disappeared from under the bridge, and our informant, on the lower end of the gorge, found the water pouring down into the earth and sinking some unknown channel beneath. On a closer examination, three holes were found in the largest of the ledges of rock in a fissure, or "fault" in the limestone bed of the stream. Then the visitor partially stopped up two of a few minutes, and a sandy stream found its way to the bridge. Similar facts were also revealed by a further examination, and the conclusion is inevitable, that the sandy substratum of these limestone hills is honeycombed by innumerable holes by the action of water. This conclusion is further sustained by the fresh discovery of caves, some of them of considerable extent, in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. Some fine stalactites from one of these caves are exhibited at the hotel.

A Brother-in-Law.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The advocates of the continuance of the Grant administration are slow and sorrowful in confessing that the Dent who beat Horace Reed with a cane is a brother-in-law of the President. The Cincinnati *Gazette* attempts to make out that the Dent in the case is not a brother-in-law. He is, however, said to be of the hangers-on about the White House. If by proximity in that of the law, and being raised to the President, he has enjoyed a great success as a claim lawyer, it is thought a fine thing to have a brother-in-law employed as a claim lawyer. The higher Department doors are oily to a brother-in-law. This Judge Dent is the man who was interviewed about his relations with the White House, said he had appeared before the President in "only a few cases." The matter of fact, the President had no record for this man's argument on cases after they had been passed upon in the Departments where they belonged. A brother-in-law, however, is allowed to plead at the bar of the President Magistrate. This, it would be remarked, is an exclusive privilege. The Federal Court admits no lawyers but those of its family.

POLITICAL.

Charles O'Conor Refuses to Explain his Recent Letter.

Wendell Phillips at Peace in the Arms of Grant.

Ovation to Senator Hendricks at Noblesville, Ind.

Notes of the Campaign at the East.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES O'CONOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Herald* sent a reporter to ask Mr. O'Conor just what his last letter to the Louisville Convention meant.

Mr. O'Conor slightly inclined his head, and, in his high, shrill tone of voice, said:

You wished to see me, sir. What is the object of your visit?

Reporter. In regard to your letter. Was it intended to be construed as a positive declination of the nomination, or is there an understanding whereby your name will yet be used as that of the Democratic candidate?

O'Conor. I can answer you no questions. I will not say anything upon the subject.

Reporter. But there is some curiosity felt by the public to know what secret arrangement may have been made between you and the Democratic party to run as their candidate.

O'Conor. My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and that is all I have to say about it.

The reporter made a desperate final effort to ascertain if Mr. O'Conor would serve if spontaneously elected President, but he refused absolutely to answer.

WENDELL PHILLIPS—CAMPAIGN NOTES AT THE EAST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Wendell Phillips made a most blood-thirsty anti-reconciliation speech at Ajax on Thursday. He called Greeley "a bit of brown paper, instead of a man," and declared "Summer will not get 1,000 Republican ballots for Greeley." In conclusion he cried, amid wild applause from his Grant audience, "The reason why I support the Republican party is because my sister suffers, to my indescribable delight, to my relief, I have at last found a party that is willing to execute all the laws that are given them. It is for that reason that I am here to-day. Support Grant! may he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over 40 years of age who lives south of Mason and Dixon's line has been forever put into the ground."

Hon. Wm. Eaton, a leading Democrat in Connecticut, who didn't like the Cincinnati platform, and declined to support it, addressed a meeting there, this week. "It is said there are Democrats who will not vote for Grant. To such I propose to address myself. I do not, sir, as at dinner table, some time ago, that I didn't like to take medicine till I was sick. (Laughter.) I am not sick, and out of 30,000 Democrats in this State, 40,000 were taken sick about the same time. This is the camp marked 'Greeley.' Is the best medicine we can take, Adams would have poisoned me better, but Greeley is the nominee, and he attacked, with the vicious violence by which the Democratic party has ever been governed, every principle dear to me. And what for? Because he was a new-born 'anti-slavery' man. (Applause.)

The Journal of Commerce calling attention to the superior class of men put in nomination for Congress this Fall in many of the States, remarks: "If the fusion of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans should fail to accomplish the great object sought, they can at least claim the honor of having raised the standard of nominations in many localities throughout the country. It will be a natural effect of that coalition, that both Democrats and Republicans should be on their best behavior, and choose for their representatives or their principles a class of men above the ordinary race. Nor that much, whatever in the form of the coalition of the Tribune announcing that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 in gold. Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the Tribunal. Count Sclopis was appointed when he consented.

After the adjournment of the Court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of closing its labors.

The English representatives will leave Geneva on Monday, and the Americans on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the State Department from Hon. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, stating that the last of the record of the Arbitration at Geneva has been publicly announced. The United States will receive the gross sum of $15,500,000 for losses sustained by the acts of the privateers Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special despatch to the Times from Geneva, says that the award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration to the United States will only exceed [illegible] by a trifle. The decision of the Court is signed by all the Arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give a separate judgment, agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the Alabama award, which case constituted the greater portion of the total sum. Damages were granted in the case of the Florida by a vote of four against one, and in the case of the Shenandoah by a majority only in the case of All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court. The Times says: "Willingly will the nation assent to pay the sum to insure peace."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the result of the labors of the Geneva Tribunal, says: "While England has been compelled to humble for the offenses of rebel Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that, morally, she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable, unanimously, only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of a belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and directly in the case of the most unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the award, and we do nothing to obviate similar difficulties in the future."

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Paris letter contains an interview with the Famous Catholic Archbishop Dupanloup, in which that dignitary says that while he casts no doubt upon the patriotism of President Thiers, he refuses to accept the administration of the Government as best tending to secure prosperity and consolidation in France. Dupanloup's choice for President is Marshal MacMahon, and he has gloomy apprehensions of Gambetta.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—President Thiers arrived here this morning from Deauville. He was waited upon by the city officers, with the Mayor at their head, and presented with an address. Thiers, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said he would endeavor to remove all cause of contention among the French people, and would consult the wishes of the majority in the same spirit as he had heretofore.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—The reception of Thiers in this city to-day was of the most enthusiastic character. This afternoon he visited the American man-of-war Shenandoah, lying in the harbor. When he stepped on deck the band played the Marseillaise, &c., and the yards were manned. When the steamer came within hearing distance cheers were given him by the crew. Large crowds of citizens gathered on the quay and loudly cheered the Americans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Wexford, Ireland, reports that a vessel named the Rose-castle has been wrecked on Tuskar Rock, and all the crew are supposed to have been drowned. This is believed to be the bark Rosecastle, which cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 31, for Savannah, Ga.

A banquet was given last evening by Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, in honor of the foreign officers who are witnessing the autumnal army manœuvres. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck were present.

Mr. Preston the Conservative candidate has been elected to Parliament.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—An obstruction meeting is to be held in this city on Sept. 21, to protest against the course of the British Government towards the press in Ireland.

Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A cable despatch contradicts the reported death of General Albrecht, of the Russian army, and says his physicians entertain hopes of his recovery.

SPRINGFIELD.

Kennedy Discharged—Declines to Die.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against James Kennedy. This man, having served out a term in the Penitentiary, except about one month, to which he had many, except about one month, to which he had been sentenced for playing the confidence game, was pardoned by Governor Palmer, in order to effect his arrest for the murder. The evidence against him rests upon the testimony of persons whose character will not bear examination. Kennedy is very quiet, and gives no sign of fear. He says he will not die on the scaffold, and declares that he will commit suicide before he will be hanged.

Mr. Cullen, whose neck was supposed to be broken by a fall from a scale on Thursday evening, arose this morning, put on his clothes, ate a hearty breakfast, and prepared to go home. When Cullen was asked how he was supposed to be dead or dying, and the Coroner was sent for. Finding no immediate need for his services, he retired. Further examination by the physicians resulted in a difference of opinion, some asserting that he could not live, others that he would not die. The question is now, to who shall decide when doctors disagree in answering, for Cullen settled the question in his case by going home by the 8:10 p. m. train to-day, with every prospect of living a long time.

Forms for Arrears of Pay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept 14.—The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is having printed blank forms of application for arrears of pay due under the provisions of the second section of the act of May 15, 1872, to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed in behalf of the Government between June 30, 1866, and May 15, 1868. They will be ready to issue in about a week, and can be had by addressing the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The claims arose on account of the erroneous construction of the Eight-Hour law, the Department requiring ten hours labor instead of eight. The amount due will be in proportion to the wages received at the time, and will be for the extra two hours' work each day.

The Metis Investigation.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.—In the Metis disaster investigations to-day Mr. McMullin, a passenger, testified that he saw no attempt made to get the women and children into the boats. He heard the Captain give no orders of any kind.

Captain G. S. Gale, of the steamer Thetis, which followed the Metis through the fog and testified in relation to the weather. He did not consider it a dangerous night, but a disagreeable one. The vessel has ordinary lights, and the lamps burned. He returned to meet NEXT Wednesday morning at the Custom House in New London, at which time and place any person who may wish to offer evidence relating to the disaster will have an opportunity of so doing.

KENTUCKY.

Deliberate Suicide—Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Late this afternoon an unknown man deliberately walked nearly across the river on the ropes below the dam, and into the rushing water in the chute near Rabbs's Rock. His body was not recovered.

Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, brother of the late General Lovell H. Rousseau, and Minister to Honduras under President Johnson, died at his residence this morning. He was regarded as one of the ablest chancery lawyers in Louisville.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following extract is from a letter from the Missouri crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Dakota, Sept. 1: "We have heard from Lake Yellowstone Expedition. An Indian, friendly, named Gorss, took a letter from Fort Rice out to the Powder River, where he found the party and returned in eight days, over 500 miles. What do you think of that? They have had one or two hoodlum skirmishes, and see Indians around them all the time, but no one has been hurt so far. There was frost here on Aug. 30. Trading goes on at the rate of two bales a day. We expect to cross the Missouri early in November.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The receipts at the Exposition to-day were only [illegible] which indicates a total attendance of upward of 12,000 persons. The halls are almost uncomfortably crowded to-night, the occasion being the second display of cut glass, flowers. The show of textile fabrics is a disappointment to our mechanics, as it is quite insignificant, although much to be a prominent feature of the Exhibition. In furniture, also, an inferiority in the size of the display compared to last year's show is observed. A Shoppman (Wm.) first displays the largest assortment, although this city leads in a fine display.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPHS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—For New England, northerly winds and clear or cool weather for Sunday; for the Middle States, generally clear weather with cool, gradually shifting to easterly and southerly over the Lower Lake region, for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, northerly to easterly winds and clear weather, except along the South Atlantic coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, southerly to easterly winds and clear weather, with diminishing pressure; from Missouri to Lake Michigan and north westward, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds, with probably increasing cloudiness, with diminishing pressure.

At Dubuque, on Saturday, while two brothers named Fraser, were hunting, one of them was accidentally killed.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Twentieth AND Madison & Market-sts.,

Fall Garments.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

have opened for Monday, Sept. 16, a few select novelties in Ladies' Fall Garments, consisting of Velvet Jackets and suits, Silk Jackets and suits, Cashmere Jackets and suits, adapted to the season. All at low prices, to which they invite attention.

Shawls.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

will on Monday, Sept. 16, exhibit their Fall Importations of Long and Square Shawls and Scarfs, Open and Filled Centres, Camel's Hair, Paisley, Cashmere and Wool Long and Square, elegant striped Cashmere, entirely new designs; Silk and Wool Ottoman, Scotch and American Long Shawls, Ottoman Long Shawls, India Cashmere and Ottoman Scarfs, etc, etc, very cheap and very desirable.

Laces and Embroideries

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

will display in their Lace and Embroidery Department, Monday, Sept. 16, Real Point Laces, in Point Gaze, Point de Paris, Point de Angleterre, Point Applique, and Point de Rose; Handkerchief Points, Infants, Barbes Coiffettes, Capes, Sashes, sets, etc, etc. Real Black Chantilly and Honiton Laces for Bridal Dress Capes, Barbes, Coiffettes, Sashes, and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, including Laces; Valenciennes collars, handkerchiefs, sets, insertings and edgings.

Embroideries.

Scotch and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Swiss, Embroidered Cotton Flouncing, Lace and Swiss Bullet, Hamburg and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Fancy Stripes and Plain Muslins, Embroidered Buckings, etc, etc. New styles and designs, and very superior goods.

State & Twentieth, and Madison & Market-sts.

FURNACES.

THE NICHOLS

Gas and Dust-Tight

WROUGHT IRON

AIR FURNACE!

A Furnace which Cannot Possibly Leak Gas, Smoke, or Dust!

Estimates on furnace work for dwellings, stores, churches, or other buildings, with full information, furnished on application by letter or otherwise, to

L. A. REEBE & CO.,

741, 743 and 745 North Wells-st.

ELEVATORS.

The Water Balance Elevator

IS UNEQUALLED IN

SAFETY, SPEED, AND Economy of Operation.

We have one in constant use at our office on southeast corner of State and Washington-sts. One visit convinces anyone of its advantages.

WM. E. HALE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts.

REWARD.

$1,000 *REWARD.*

We are instructed by creditors of the state Insurance Company to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and production before the Register in Bankruptcy in this city of the Superior Accountant's Ledger of the late firm of the Commercial Insurance Company, the last page of which was torn out, which indicates a total abstraction of upward of $1,000. Said Ledger is described as a large book, bound in sheep, with a dark cover, and was last seen in the possession of Mr. Frank Peabody, Secretary of said Company. Said Ledger was last seen in the safe of the Bank whose the insolvent Insurance Company was connected with, and was last seen by the undersigned, Receiver of said Company, on the 6th day of Oct., 1871, and since then, on the 10th day of Nov., 1871, and since then, on the 10th day of Nov., 1871, and since then, on the 10th day of Nov

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

1 AND 3 ORTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board in new building.

14 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR BLOCK EAST OF Union Park—2 very desirable front rooms, en suite or single; first-class.

14 ADDERSON-ST.—WANTED—AN ADDRE- able young lady, to room with another.

16 ENDIG-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board. Terms moderate.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD and lodging, and rooms at the Green Willow House, close to business; $4 to $6 per week.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK.—Furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen; day boarders at low rates.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for three or four; can have fire, if desired; also table boarders.

74 HONOER-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with alcove, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

76 WEST MONROE-ST. BOARD AND LODG- ing, $4 per week, first table; day board $4.75 per week.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to rent, with breakfast, furnished or unfurnished.

98 SOUTH GREEN ST.—A NICE ROOM, SUITA- ble for two gentlemen.

117 WALNUT-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms furnished or not to suit parties; modern improvements, and a very desirable location; rent low to the right parties.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE well furnished room, gas, bath room, and furnace heat for winter for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Table first-class.

120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED.—JUST opened, to day boarders; also table boarders; tables supplied from the country one load in ten, large, airy rooms; likewise, if gentlemen, desire, to lodge in one very large room, with board, they can be accommodated. Dinner at 12. Come and try it.

121 WALNUT-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, FUR- nished, front basement, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen, to private family; also large furnished room.

125 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A GOOD ROOM and board for gentleman; also table boarders. Also a few day boarders wanted.

134 TROOP-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also one single bed room.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and alcove, to three gentlemen; also small front room for two gentlemen; bath.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with gas and bath room; day board at $5 per week.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. A NICE FUR- nished front room; to rent, with board and lunch, part or large front room; in a private family, with or without board. PLEASANT FRONT room, with board for one or two gentlemen.

183 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. House contains all modern improvements.

186 PEORIA-ST.—ST. ELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. House contains all modern improvements.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE, very room for two young men, with first-class board and modern conveniences.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board.

216 FELTON-ST.—TO RENT, A GOOD FUR- nished front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with alcove, for gentleman and wife. Home desirable.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS FUR- nished or unfurnished, single or en suite, to rent with board, in private family.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished back parlor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single room.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, TO RENT with board, for gentlemen.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with first-class board, at reasonable price. Session fronting Union Park.

265 FORQUER-ST., EAST OF BLUE ISLAND. —Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; also front and back parlors and bedroom; terms moderate.

269 FULTON-ST., CORNER CARPENTER. Large nicely-furnished room to rent to gentleman, with or without board; gas and bath. M. S. BROWN.

275 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT room and good board for one or two gentlemen.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOM FOR MAN and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, in private family; three sets of new clothes wanted. Terms reasonable.

318 WEST HARRISON-ST.—EITHER OR both of respectable young men can find board, at reasonable rates, in a private family; also a few more boarders of good habits need apply.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for one young gentleman. Residence must be first-class.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELE- gant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; terms required.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board for three gentlemen, in private family; private table; references required.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FUR- nished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; comfortable, cheerful home guaranteed; terms moderate; family small.

348 SOUTH WESTERN AV.—TO RENT, 3 OR 4 rooms.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, or gents and wives. Table boarders accommodated at $3.50 per week.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DE- sirable suite of furnished or unfurnished, to rent with first-class board.

360 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM with good board for one or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE OR two gentlemen can find superior accommodations at a reasonable price.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with board; also room for single gentleman.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE OR TWO pleasant well-furnished rooms to rent.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with first class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives also single gentlemen can find good board and accommodations; a few day boarders taken.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT AND back parlors for rent at a reasonable price. References required.

411 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, with board. Terms reasonable. Reference exchanged. Also room for gentleman.

413 WEST MADISON-ST.—DAY AND WEEK boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—SPLENDID rooms, en suite or separate, unfurnished, with first-class board; terms moderate.

459 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT FUR- nished front room, with board.

526 FULTON-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms. Also two single rooms, with or without board. Also, a good table.

534 WEST MONROE ST.—FOUR DESIRA- ble unfurnished rooms to rent with board, in a private family; reference required.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE LARGE UNFUR- nished room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also single gentleman. Session fronting Union Park.

600 WEST ADAMS ST.—2 SINGLE ROOMS with board, comforts of a home.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—Two furnished rooms, with board. Good table.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST, NEAR UNION PARK —Two furnished and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with board, one double room, with board. Improvements and surrounded by first grounds; location unsurpassed for the South Side; reasonable No. 1.

628 WEST ADAMS ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, or suite of rooms, to rent, with board.

680 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—BURLINGTON House. First-class board. $4.50 to $7.00. Day board, $5.00. Transient, $1.00.

697 FULTON-ST.—CAN HAVE BOARD FOR two young ladies. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FAM- ily house, entirely furnished, to let two persons; private family. Terms moderate.

774 WASHINGTON-AV.—A FEW GENTLE- men can obtain good board and rooms in a private family. Terms moderate.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, with board in a private family.

980 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FEW GENTLE- men can obtain pleasant home and good board in a private family; house first-class; terms, from $4 to $5 per week.

SAILAND-AV., NO 32—ROOMS LARGE AND suitable with or without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A SMALL family can be accommodated with good rooms and board in a private family, on West Washington-st., east of Halsted. Party must be all modern improvements. Address, this office.

EIGHT GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODA- ted with good board and a pleasant home, at 61 North Green-st., near Randolph.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NO. 3 SAVIS—ADMITTE OF rooms fronting on Michigan-av to rent, with board. Day boarders received. References required.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO RENT WITH board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentleman at 181 West Adams-st.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT 328 West Taylor-st. for two gentlemen; private family.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BED- room, with board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife, at 179 West Adams-st.

MADISON-ST, NO. 62—FURNISHED OR UN- furnished rooms to rent, with board; day boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week.

NORTH SANGAMON-ST., NO. 20—HANDSOME, ly furnished front parlor for gentleman and wife, with board; also room for single gentleman or two gentlemen; also a number of rooms unfurnished for $20, or furnished, $30.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE, 36—PLEASANT UNFUR- nished front room, with board. Will furnish if desired. Terms reasonable.

SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., NO. 321—NICELY furnished rooms, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

WEST SIDE—TWO BLOCKS EAST OF UNION Park—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Also transient.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NO. 27—ONE ROOM with board for man and wife; also a few single rooms can be accommodated, at per week.

WASHINGTON-ST., NO. 69—FRONT ROOM to rent, with board.

WEST MONROE-ST., NO. 62—TWO GENTLE- men can be accommodated with board. Also a furnished room to rent.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

10 IRVING PLACE, NEAR CORNER MON- roe and Lasalle-sts., to rent, with board, a nicely-furnished front chamber, with closets and closet, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST., FIRST ROOM WITH gas, alcove, hot and cold water; newly furnished; with board at reasonable price.

76 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for three gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TWO FINE, well furnished rooms with hot and cold water; marble mantels, wash bowls, etc.; single or en suite; location healthy; convenient to horse cards and croquet grounds; best of board; prices reasonable.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms with board for gentlemen; one room furnished and one unfurnished; only few boarders and good fare.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—JUNCTION OF Calumet-av, handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; references required.

229 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ED rooms to rent, with board, in family where there are few other boarders. Good accommodations at reasonable price.

236 CALUMET-AV.—A COUPLE OF LADIES can find good board, in a private family. Reference exchanged.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS FOR four persons, to rent with board, on second floor.

387 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES DESIRING board with rooms can be accommodated. Location one-half a block from the Post Office. Accommodation for day boarders also.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth, one block from State; a first-class table first-class board, where everything is first-class and prices reasonable; good table, pleasant rooms, bath and hot water in private family on the West Side. Address N 53, Tribune office.

546 SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS Place.—Unusually pleasant rooms, with board. Only half a block from the Post Office. An accommodations and furnish unexceptionable references.

550 WABASH AV.—FRONT AND SIDE rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or two gentlemen; day boarders desired.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen with wife to be purchased.

573 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT ROOM, FUR- nished or unfurnished, with or without board.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND DESIR- able front room, with board; also unfurnished room, to rent, with board; day boarders desired.

633 BURNSIDE-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, family gentlemen; also room unfurnished front room for married couple.

665 WABASH-AV.—IN A PRIVATE FAM- ily, two furnished rooms, with alcoves; nice moderate.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large, handsome alcove room; also, a small room.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with first-class board. References required.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman; also room unfurnished, suitable for two single men, to rent with board—6 o'clock dinner.

805 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED; good accommodations at $5 per week.

809 WABASH-AV.—ENGLISH HOUSE, TWO front rooms, furnished, with or without board; day boarders taken.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; private family.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two splendid front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—BACK PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, connecting with bathroom, to rent, with board. References exchanged.

884 INDIANA-AV. CORNER EIGHTEENTH- st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board on reasonable terms.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 SUITES OF ROOMS with first-class board. Charges reasonable.

923 SOUTH STATE-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. Also, one furnished room, with or without board.

959 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH board, for two.

9881 MICHIGAN-AV.—IN A PRIVATE family, for two, pleasant front room. Terms reasonable.

1000 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SEC- ond-st.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated. Prices reasonable.

1026 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SEC- ond-st.—To rent, nicely furnished suite of front rooms, with board; also transient.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FUR- nished room with closet, hot and cold water, to rent, with board.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV. — UNFURNISHED front rooms, (or suite). Also, furnished room, with closet. Reference.

1121 PLEASANT SOUTH SIDE HOUSE.— Pleasant furnished rooms, single or double, with first-class board, $4.50 per week; excellent accommodations for day boarders also.

1166 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED, BY the week; good board, home made bread and pastry.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FEW MORE PLEAS- ant front rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, with board. Also day boarders accommodated. Reasonable.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished; a few day boarders accommodated.

1230 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, HANDSOME- ly furnished rooms, with board, to private family.

1501 PRAIRIE-AV. BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in small private family; no children. References required.

BOARDING—2 FRONT ROOMS WITH BOARD, also one large room for 4 gentlemen. 324 Michigan-av.

EAST RANDOLPH-ST, NO. 316, NEAR FRANK- lin—Pleasant room, with board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife; day boarders accommodated.

MICHIGAN-AV, NO. 265—DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for two gentlemen, or gents and wives. Table boarders accommodated at $3.50 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV, NO. 264—A VERY PLEASANT back room, finely furnished, for rent; splendid for lady and gentleman, with board; also, one single room.

MICHIGAN-AV, NO. 85. PLEASANT FUR- nished room, with board, suitable for gentleman where there are but few boarders.

MICHIGAN-AV, NO. 288—ROOMS AND BOARD for two gentlemen.

NEVADA HOTEL. 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST. Reference required. Five large rooms, handsomely furnished, with board.

NEW TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ONE OR TWO or three gentlemen can have a home; reasonable rates, once first board and rooms, by addressing box 307. Good lively society, and everything home like.

SOUTH PARK-AV., NO. 462—A GENTLEMAN and his wife and two single gentlemen can find good board and accommodations; a few day boarders taken.

THIRD-A-V. 228—BOARD AND LODGING FOR a three or four young men. Good board, but cheap.

VINCENNES-AV. — PARTIES DESIRING handsome home, with unfurnished second parlors, with board; permanent parties desired. Address 2 51, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—WE HAVE A PLEAS- ant front room, N. W. corner Indiana-av and Sixteenth-st, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also a few single gentlemen. Address 16, Carrier 2.

WESTMINSTER EUROPEAN HOTEL, 871 WA- bash-av, near Eighteenth-st.—Neat and comfortable furnished rooms for gentlemen.

North Side.

186 OAK-ST., NORTH SIDE.—BETWEEN Dearborn and State, a few gentlemen Boarders wanted.

244 SEDGWICK-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND nicely furnished rooms; single rooms $5 per week.

Country.

THE PLEASANTEST SUBURBAN TOWN IT miles west of Chicago, is Hinsdale on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Fine location for a family to board in; fine house, and is prepared to take a few nice families and single persons at reasonable rates. Refer by permission to H. McCORMICK, No. 2 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

$150 ADVANCED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife can have handsome furnished room, and first class board, for two months. Address 14 61, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY, GOOD PIANIST, HAVING been in Belgium for two years speaking French fluently, and understanding the English language, wishes to give lessons in school or families. Address E. HANSTAIN, 244 Oak-st.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC INSTITUTE, STAN- ley Hall, 619 West Lake-st.; Prof. WILLIAM SEAVER Gaia occupation, Principal. The principles which govern the art of elocution, and action as applied, taught in all its various branches, together with vocal culture. Pupils instructed in every branch practically and theoretically. The matter arranged and carefully selected instructors. Particular attention given to those desiring to fit themselves for the various branches for stage or rostrum. A terance for lady and gentlemen in Thursday evening's dramatic class. Terms moderate.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF A PROMINENT New England College would like to obtain a position as teacher, school or private. Best references. Address Look-box 184, Providence, R. I.

A GRADUATE OF A LEADING NEW ENG- land University desires a private pupil to prepare for college. Address G 75, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF JOINING an evening class where a thorough knowledge of book-keeping may be obtained. Address D 84, Tribune office.

DR. RICKETT'S CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND dance academy, 619 West Lake-st., between Union and Halsted-sts. Private lessons given. Class meets every Monday evening. Private lessons by Frank B. Converse's modern and classic banjo. Private lessons by banjo practice, 119 West Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY A GERMAN teacher; best city references. Address V 79, Tribune office.

THE OLOG AND SONG AND DANCE—TAUGHT at the American Dramatic Institute, 619 West Lake-st, by WILLIE G. HOMER.

MRS. JULIA M SANGER, TEACHER OF VO- cal music, has returned to the city, and resumed her residence at 60 Ashland-av. Pupils received MRS. SANGER, at her residence, 60 Ashland-av.

MME. S. DE PELDSOM NEWELL, TEACHER of the French language, lately returned from Europe, will receive pupils for the study of the German language, at her residence, 44 Dearborn-st. See Halsted. Call after 1 p. m.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, THE ALLEN HAVIS- returned from Europe, wishes to announce to his students that he is brought with him a systematic assortment of the best and most approved instruments for engineering drawing, ornamental, figural, landscape, and mechanical drawing, and has also a large stock of drawing cards for the present on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the Institute of Civil Engineering and drawing class will open Monday, Sept. 16, at 37 West Lake-st., Chicago.

PROF. DELOULME, H. ARENDEEN-ST.— French, piano, singing, Latin, etc. Thorough teaching. Terms moderate. Nine parlors.

PROFESSOR PECK, CLARKE-ST., PREPARES two gentlemen to join a class now forming. Address 21 Tribune Branch office.

TWO MORE YOUNG LADIES OF DECIDED literary taste can find a pleasant home and instruction at reasonable terms. Address 16, Carrier 2.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE, or will take cash. W. ANDREWS JONES, Secretary.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL drawing. Would prefer where evening lectures are given. Address, stating terms, etc., 16 Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER IN French, music, and the English branches, for three young children, to go out of the city. Address 21 Calumet-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO grown children, desire board and desirable rooms (one large room) south and north of Twenty-second-st.; private family preferred.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (NO children) in private family, where there is no other boarders; state terms, etc., at 1 mile from Lake-st. and within three blocks of street cars. Address F 77, 161 West Lake-st.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A GEN- tleman and his mother for the winter in a private family; West Side preferred. Address P 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY OCT. 1, TWO LARGE UNFUR- nished rooms, with first class board for self and wife, in private family, on North Side, east of Clark; location; will pay $70 to $80 per month. Address 20 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A pleasant locality, by a gentleman, wife, and child, aged 4. Address, giving terms, etc, C, Room 5, No. 91 Wabash-av.

BOARD—DAY BOARD ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av, within four blocks of Harrison-st. Address G 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE, OCT. 1, WITH furnished or unfurnished rooms, south of Twenty-second and east of State-sts. Address, giving particulars, J. WYATT, Room 13, stock Yards.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, by South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address S, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD during the fall and winter months in a private family on the West Side. Address N 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in private family, where there are few boarders; West side. Address, stating terms and locality, R 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD AND TWO ROOMS for a lady and two sons; give terms and location. Address K 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for gentleman and wife. Private family preferred, on West Side. Terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W P D, 180 West Lake-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GEN- tleman, wife and child, on North Side preferred. Address K, 22 South Halsted-st.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE, WITH A suite of unfurnished rooms, with or without carpets, in private family on the south side; location and terms to secure attention. Address D 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, for two ladies (brothers); not exceed $10 per week. Address P 58, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—WITH SOUTH OF UNFURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, on State-st. Address P 62, Tribune office, stating location and terms.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO children, aged 2 and 3 months respectively; good care will be liberally paid for a reasonable amount. Address, at once, 20 52, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN private family, where there are few other boarders; rooms unfurnished, on South Side, east of State and south of Twelfth-st. Address CASHIER, 161 West Lake-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM, LARGE ROOM, 12 x 24 private family for a single gentleman; state terms, etc., in first letter. Address, immediately, 20 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, by Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver, with a child one year old. Address HOWARD, 128 Clark-st.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, BY A gentleman and wife, in private family (preferred) where he will be likely to find a pleasant home, for which he will pay a fair price; best references. Address R 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR the winter; will furnish rooms. Parties answering state price which one has to establish. Address A 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board for a lady with a boy of 12 years, in a pleasant home south of Twenty-sixth and east of State-sts; best of references and reference required. Address, stating where and with full part culars as to terms and accommodations, R 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF ROOMS, OR LARGE room would prefer to be with private family, south of Randolph-st and east of park. Address S 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, for gent and wife. Address O 89, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, ENGAGED during the day; will give a low, fair dinner in payment. Address T W, 161 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A private family, not far from Green-st. near Madison. Address I. R, 198 West Madison-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLE- man, in private family, not far from Green-st. near Madison. Address I. R, 198 West Madison-st.

BOARD—DAY BOARD ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av, within four blocks of Harrison-st. Address G 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE, OCT. 1, WITH furnished or unfurnished rooms, south of Twenty-second and east of State-sts. Address, giving particulars, J. WYATT, Room 13, stock Yards.

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BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD during the fall and winter months in a private family on the West Side. Address N 53, Tribune office.

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BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, BY A gentleman and wife, in private family (preferred) where he will be likely to find a pleasant home, for which he will pay a fair price; best references. Address R 5, Tribune office.

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BOARD—WITH SUITE OF ROOMS, OR LARGE room would prefer to be with private family, south of Randolph-st and east of park. Address S 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, IN THE SOUTH- ern part of the city, for a family of three adults and two children, very large and well furnished; must be first-class; satisfactory references given. Address W 10, Tribune office, giving location and terms. Also the terms.

BOARD—FOR PARTY OF FOUR, BROTHER and sister, and two gentlemen friends, south of Madison and east of Aberdeen. Address G 4, care of South Canal-st.

BOARD—WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for dress, by a lady. Address, stating city. Address JAMES DURAIG care Kimball's, Wabash av and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPETENT SCALESMAN CAN be secured at the Grand Central Market-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY BARRELS OF SUPERIOR whiskey at a bargain, by W. J. WALKER, Room 21 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHI- cago Tribune, from the first to the present time, including nearly the first daily edition of the semi-weekly, of different dates, which I will sell to complete files. Address 20 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL PURCHASE THREE valuable leases to run for 7 years—one for store on Milwaukee-av, and two for dwellings, which rent for $1,250 per annum. Rent paid till May next. LAMB 127 West Washington-st

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE AND MAPLE Grove cheese box machine. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at 1,000 Lincoln-av, corner of Lincoln and Wisconsin-sts. Ring the bell and knock hard; light; quick despatch. JOHN MACKENZIE, Presque Isle wharf, Sarawak Post Office, Ontario.

FOR SALE—DESK, CHAIR, ETC., SUITABLE for real estate office. Will be sold cheap. 69 Madison-st, Room 9

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from $5 to $50. Also, a few of JAMES WILLIS LIPS' Opticians and Oculist. Don't forget the place —French-av, a few doors south of Harrison-st. Specialties called by inspection at No. 1 law office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LEASE SHEDS AND IN- terior fixtures of boarding and sale stable. Apply at stable, 24 and 26 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW UNITED STATES SEWM winding watch (Channing movement), at half price. Apply at ROOM 7, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CARON BILLIARD TABLES; I will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for ll goods or real estate. Apply at 242 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THAT 120 SOUTH PAULINA-ST. A fine young cow giving 12 quarts of milk per day

FOR SALE—A SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, second-hand. Inquire of C STURGIS & SON, with Tillotson Bros., Michigan-av, corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE WINDOW, (24x10) SASH, in good order, cheaper than can be made. JAS. MERICAN, 110 Arcade.

FOR SALE—BIG EAGH FOR SPITZ PUPS, OR, as called in some Kequimaux dogs. Call at barn in front of 191 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—20 GROSS OF IMPORTED BROWN Windsor soap; in good order. Can be had in quantities to suit the trade, at $10 75 per gross. Address P 77, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A FINE, NEW PIANO CAN BE HAD IN EX- change for household furniture. Address JAMES CRAIG, care Kimball, Wabash-av. and Fair Inn. th-st.

A NEW PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or part cash and part on time, at 275 Blue Island-av.

ALL ORDERS FOR PIANO-TUNING AND repairing left at CHAS. CROSBY Jewelry Store, 161 West Madison-st, promptly attended to, and sure to give satisfaction.

BUY THE NICHOLSON—IT IS THE BEST and cheapest organ made. Prices, 100 and upwards. Circulars and testimonials sent. Factory at Elgin.

FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP, A GOOD SEC- ond hand over-strung base piano. Apply to TAYLOR, 15 Board of Trade Building.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Great bargains to close. one parlor grand. Will be sold low on reasonable terms to pay advances. Apply at 162 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STEINWAY PIANO, nearly new and fully warranted. $250 less than regular price. 374 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—AN ORGAN. OUTSIDE AND PARLOR Piano, for one or six months. 221 West Jackson-st, in the 2d.

MACHINERY.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A SMALL IRON TURN ing Lathe; bed 6 feet, swing 12 inches; back gear screw feed; 16 chucks; 1 face plate. Can be seen at 161 Lake-st. GEORGE SIMKIN, 442 Fourth-st.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 4 and 10-horse; circular saws, portable; ground mill; feed mills, corn shelters, bolting &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCOUT ELEVATOR, WITH the latest improvements. Can be seen doing in the market for hoisting, unloading materials &c. cheap. C. HARLETON, North side of Madison, west of State-st.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER, 6 FEET high 30 inches in diameter, 25 flues, fire box 30 inches square, 125 horse power. Will sell all or enough to hardly sell it. Also, a lot of one-inch gas pipe. 74 Lake-st. Apply to H. H. HOLMES.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE AND boiler, 10-horse power; in good condition. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 200 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 24-INCH, FIRST-CLASS RIV- ited iron oil tank, almost new and in perfect order, at R. KRATZENSTEIN'S, 62 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 16-INCH DOUBLE CY- linder Hoe printing machine. Will do any kind of work from 1 boards cutting to 7 inch footing. Address FERGUSON & LEWIS, 86 Clark-st.

WANTED—A 10 HORSE POWER TWO-FLUE boiler and engine, in first class repair and fitted to use. Must be a good bargain or cheap. Apply to or address P. POPA LORUM, 71 Fifth-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—FUTURE REVEALS FORETOLD— by the celebrated Dr. Jaja, 79 Clark-st. He is successfully opened Parties and destiny read and interpreted. At the South State-st, up stairs.

DR. MAYER AND MADAM MAYHARD GAS the most friends, to whom she is now receiving calls at her residence, 24 Dearborn-st, corner of Monroe-st, where she can be consulted daily, and Friday, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Ladies call and see for yourselves. Gentlemen, and others, call and see MADAM MAYHARD, 24 Dearborn-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FE- male clairvoyant and medical lady, has recently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Residence, 24 Dearborn-st, corner of Monroe-st. Call and be convinced of her great powers. Sick and others, call and be cured. Ladies call and see MADAM IDELL. No. 180 West Washington-st.

MADAME MICHELLE, 315 SOUTH HALSTED- st., French clairvoyant.

MRS. JORGENSEN HAS REMOVED FROM 381 to 387 West Madison-st. For card see first page of this paper.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 31 South Desplaines-st, Chicago Prize, $1.

MADAME MILSON, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 31 South Desplaines-st, Chicago Prize, $1.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS—A SEANCE WILL be held at No. 10 North Ada-st. on this (Sunday) evening at 7 o'clock, commencing promptly at 8. Those about 4 fail to go and see for themselves. C. C. RENNERSON.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — TO CANVASS FOR THE Singer Sewing Machine. Terms liberal. Call at 167 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A STOCKS MAN AND BOOKKEEPER by a wholesale grocer house. The best references required. Address, stating capacity, Address C 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grocery trade; must have thorough recommendations. Call this morning at 87 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO SPEAKS THE Scandinavian language; can get a good situation at 182 West Indiana-st. P. BRUUN.

WANTED—A SLEIGH FOR THE CITY trade Inquire of Z. STAIN & CO, 31 East Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WITH country acquaintance None need apply or expect those willing to make trial trip on their own responsibility. P. & BRO., No 127 Madison-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN dress goods; no others need apply. Call at once. FLOUR

SIR RUPERT THE RECKLESS.

It was no common wildness that gained him this title. He was not a boy, just from college or home, sowing his first crop of wild oats, but a man of the world,—indolent, careless, and very wicked. The circle in which he moved was the most fashionable and exclusive in the city, and the other men of his set were not by any means quiet, well-behaved, or steady. They were all men of the world,—blase and wicked; but their ways were as the ways of goodness when compared with his. They were not at all given to sentiment, and nicknames were unknown among them; but when Moran, the artist, painted Arthur Veryas Sir Rupert, the name fastened itself to him, and every one remarked that the name and the man were in perfect harmony.

There were many stories told about him, and the majority of them, if not actually true, bordered so nearly upon truth as to answer the same purposes. They told how he had lost thousands of dollars in one night's play and never changed a feature; how he had broken the bank three nights in succession, with the same careless, indolent smile upon his face; how he drank bottle after bottle of wine, without seeming to feel any effect; how he lost and won fortunes at the races, and yet looked on as unconcernedly as though he had not given or taken the odds against the field in thousands. Many such stories were told about town, yet he never took the trouble to confirm or deny them. He went on in life as careless as ever, doing precisely as he pleased, and regarding neither the smile nor the frown of the world.

Was he condemned and cast out of society? Not so, my child. There are but few actions which cause a man's expulsion from the charmed circle of society, and, as it happens, dissipation is not one of them. There are several reasons why he was not condemned. The men admired him and copied his dress, his carriages, and, as far as they could, his life. The matrons rolled up their eyes at his many sins, and sighed over them in private; but there was not one mamma in society who would not have been delighted to call him son-in-law, because his fortune was immense and his style irreproachable. The young ladies adored him; to them, his word was law, his taste exquisite, and his appearance perfection. His moustache was the wonder and envy of the men, and the delight of the ladies; his black, curling hair was wonderfully becoming, and his dark, languishing eyes with their heavy, sleepy look, could speak as could no other eyes in their set. His manners were perfect; and his smile so winning that it disarmed all censure. He was a believer in the doctrines of propriety; and even Mrs. Vandercleek, who thought dancing sinful, and the theatre the gateway to perdition, could see his broken and dissipated royalty for him upon many occasions.

Thus, you see, he had the men, the matrons, and the maids all upon his side, and had nothing to fear from society.

Notwithstanding his dissipated habits, his ways with women were above reproach. He never flirted; he maiden-heart was broken through fault of his; and no woman had ever lost her good name and standing in society through his instrumentality. What it was that made him so deferential to, and careful of, the sex, was a fruitful topic of conversation, and no one had as yet unravelled the mystery. There was a romance of an early love-affair whispered about; but it was so indistinct a rumor that no one could discover whether it had any truth in foundation in fact. No one could remember the name of the lady; no one had any distinct recollection of any circumstances connected with the love-affair. Mrs. Vandercleek knew of it, as many suspected, she held her peace and refused to speak.

It was a recognized fact that Sir Rupert was a very wicked man; and one day it began to be noised about that he was also "odd." How, for example, had he treated young Lane? Lane had fallen into disgrace through no fault of his own; and Avery, before the very face of the leader of his set, Mr. Vien-Sant, had shaken him cordially by the hand, and had driven him down Broadway behind his span of bays. And how had he treated King, the banker? Mr. King had failed in business, and as this is one of the unpardonable sins, was dropped from the rolls of society. Now, Miss Beatrice Esmond, being impelled thereto by a very fascinating cousin, determined to give the family took their sudden fall from riches to comparative poverty, called upon them, met Sir Rupert there, and learned that he had been a constant visitor ever since the failure, although he had not paid them any particular attention when they were "up" in the world. And so the whisper went around that Sir Rupert was "odd."

Society frowned upon such proceedings, but it seemed to have no effect upon him. Nor Mrs. Vien-Sant was after all not heard to remark that, when she took him to task for his familiarity with Lane, he only smiled in a peculiar way, and made some remark about a Levite; she didn't know what he meant, but thought it was not very complimentary to her, to say the least.

Young Adolphus Lane happened to meet him one day, upon the street, escorting Miss King home, and carrying a bundle for her,—actually carrying a bundle down Broadway! Of course, Adolphus only nodded supercilliously; but when, an hour after, he met Sir Rupert in the club, and spoke to him most graciously, Sir Rupert looked him fairly in the face, with eyes that could be hard and cruel upon occasions, and passed him without a word or nod.

"Cut me dead, by Jupiter!" said little Blanquechenque, his voice expressing the greatest surprise; and the ladies, to whom he related the incident, wondered also.

"I'll never speak to him again!" said Albert Hayes, with a growl.

"Avery, with all his faults, is the best, the tenderest, truest-hearted man I ever knew. Wish I could say the same for some of the ladies condemning this speech, and called the speaker "horrid."

All! No, there was one, the fairest of them—a lady with a queenly air and a manner,—who, later in the evening, said, with a tremor in her voice:

"I thank you, Mr. Hayes."

"How, my lady, should she differ from the others? And why did Hayes drop his light, genial, society manner, and say, in a deep, manly voice: "They don't know him as we do, Mrs. Hoffman. Why?"

Mrs. Hoffman and Herbert Hayes, and Mrs. Vanderdecken knew. It was the old, old story. Amy and Laura had been in love with, and engaged to each other almost from childhood. He departed upon a tour through Europe; and, while away, a false report of his marriage to a foreign belle was circulated. Laura at first laughed at it, then listened to it, then believed it; and, stricken by anguish, sad, unborne, and with a determination of her family, was married, without love, to a man old enough to be her father. Sir Rupert returned from abroad still faithful to her, and was crushed upon his arrival by the news of her marriage. He refused to believe it: he was wild in his denials and disbelief; but, when his old friend, Hayes, with a sad look upon his handsome, manly face, spoke to him, broke down, and could only wring his hand, he knew that it was too true. Then his wrath arose, and, with a face as white and as like Death's as his own, he called upon the bride. He had intended to be pitiless and stern with her; but one look at her pale, anguish-stricken face—one pleading look from eyes which spoke untiterable sadness and woe!—broke down his resolution, and the strong man wept like a child. Her agony was pitiful to see. She begged his forgiveness in the knelt at his feet and implored his pardon; she offered to fly with him to the uttermost parts of the earth, to leave home and reputation behind her, and cleave to him; but he gently put her from him, and said No.

He loved as few men love, and, with a wondrous nobility of soul, and a power born of this true love, he refused to allow a breath of scandal to sully her fair fame; and, with a passionless kiss of renunciation, he left her, and went out into the world—alone.

All this had taken place years before, and since that time they had met as friends only. Their love had never changed, and it was only when their eyes met that the misery look left them and they became bright. Each acknowledged the wonderful purity of a love which they had failed to enjoy, the joy for the sake of honor, and the loved him the more for this nobility of soul. In his, Laura Vandercleek's eyes this sins were as nothing compared with the beauty of this act. Albert Hayes, alone of all the men, knew of the sore, heavy heart his friend carried with him; he was quick to resent a sneer or insult directed against him. And this is why Mrs. Hoffman, that night, at Mrs. Vien Sant's grand ball, said so gratefully:

"I thank you, Mr. Hayes!"

As she spoke, Avery entered the room. He had been more than usually reckless that day. It was the anniversary of his return home, with the old longing had come back upon him stronger than ever. The hopeless, weary look was more plainly visible upon his face, and Mrs. Vandercleek with difficulty stifled a sob as she returned his salutation.

"My poor, poor boy!" she said.

"It is nothing," he answered; "I'm used to it. Is Laura here this evening?"

Yes," replied Mrs. Vandercleek; "there she stands talking to Mr. Hayes."

Sir Rupert looked across the room and saw her. His eyelids trembled, and something suspiciously like a tear fell upon his coat-sleeve as he turned again to Mrs. Vandercleek, and said, in a tone of voice so utterly weary and hopeless that it startled her:

"It is five years to-night! I must speak with her."

"Five years! So it is," said Mrs. Vandercleek; "how long a time!"

"Too long," he answered; "it has seemed eternity. With a powerful effort, he mastered his emotion, and moved across the room with his natural ease. Hayes saw him coming, and stepped quietly aside, and the lovers were alone.

"Laura!" said Arthur, in a low, tender voice.

She had not seen him enter, and the surprise was too great. She started; gave him one long, passionate look; then her eyes dropped, and she grew pale as death.

"Laura," said he, "you have passed since I last spoke words of love to myself to you. I have tried to forget them on my part, and you have nobly done your duty. It has seemed an eternity of torment to me; and I have seen how hard, how terribly hard it has been upon you, my darling."

His low, sweet voice lingered caressingly upon those last words, and sent a thrill of love, hope, and despair through the heart of his listener. She saw again the cold, pale face of her lover, five years before; she heard again his passionate reproaches; she saw him kneeling at her feet, the tears streaming from his eyes; then she saw him erect, nobly refusing the sacrifice of herself she had offered to make; and the room swam before her and began to grow dark. And suddenly an ominous silence fell upon all. Sir Rupert noticed the sudden stillness, and the glance turned upon them; and, with a whisper that was all love, he recalled her to the present, and saved her from fainting. While they had been standing there, unheedful of everything but their love and sorrow, a messenger had arrived in great haste, and their hostess had been summoned from the room.

A few minutes passed; the guests looked at one another in silence and forgot to dance; then Mrs. Vandercleek was called, and a hurried consultation took place. A sense of impending trouble made itself apparent; then a whisper passed around that it was a call from the dying; the music stopped suddenly, and the guests knew that Mr. Hoffman had had a paralytic stroke, and that there was no hope of his recovery. Death is a grim subject at all times; and it was this rumor of death, circulating about the ball-room, which caused the sudden silence which Avery had noticed. What happened afterward, neither he nor Laura could ever remember distinctly. Some one whistled away in her carriage; and he, lighting a cigar, strolled slowly down town to play away the remainder of the night. He had a wonderful run of luck, and won steadily, but found no relief, and at last gave it up; and, with the relentless spirit of unrest allowing him, walked the streets until the day dawned. Then, thoroughly worn out and wretched, he went to his rooms, and, later in the morning, to leave his card at Laura's, to comfort her in her trouble, if possible, and know that his trials were at an end;—that his hopes were approaching their fruition,—Laura Hoffman was a widow.

How had it fared with her? When she left the ball, she was so dazed and bewildered by the varying occurrences of the evening that she hardly knew if she was awake or asleep. The carriage was driven rapidly through the silent streets, and drew up at her door. She alighted, and entered. The silence was oppressive; the lights burned dimly, and the watchers spoke in whispers. The servants moved cautiously about, and one of them, at a gesture from her, led her to the room where the stricken man lay. She entered, and, at the sight of the gray head upon the pillow, her memory returned, and, with a cross, she sank by the bedside, and buried her face in the folds of its drapery. The eye of the dying man lit up as he saw her, and he made a vain effort to speak. The inarticulate sounds he uttered aroused her, and she bent over him.

A gesture told her that he wished to be alone with her, and, at the request, the doctor and attendants silently withdrew. Again he tried to speak, and failed. Then, with his left arm, which he could still use, he signed to her to bring him pen, ink, and paper; and, when she brought them, he wrote, slowly and with much effort:

"I have known all only a few days. You are an angel! Tell Avery I said, God bless him!"

Then, as though he had fought death off only to leave this message, he sank back insensible, never more to recover in this life.

Through the long hours which followed, she sat by the bedside, silent and immovable. Arthur came again, she thought, but knew that had passed since her marriage to the man who lay dead before her. The night passed, the day dawned, and still she sat there, motionless, seemingly impassive, though her head ached and her brain whirled with the weight of thought.

The long hours dragged slowly on; the doctor tried to arouse her, without success; the servants looked anxiously at her, and whispered that unless something were done, she would go mad; but unmindful of everything passing about her, she sat gazing silently upon the features of the dead, until Avery's card was brought to her. Then she came to herself, and, sinking upon her knees by the bedside, she thanked God that she had been enabled to do her duty to the last.

A year passed. Laura Hoffman and Sir Rupert were well nigh forgotten by society, and were never named except with a question as to their whereabouts. No one could tell what had become of them; but one evening there sat in a far-off city, dreamily gazing upon the Bay of Naples, a handsome man and a fair lady, evidently but recently married. The man's eyes had lost their weary, hungry expression, and the lady's looked sweetly solemn in the twilight.

They had been talking of the past; and, as the sun sank down, and the hush of the coming evening fell upon all things, she placed in his hands the last written message of a dying man;

"Tell Avery I said, God bless him!"

Tears came into the man's eyes as he read these words, and his wife trembled with emotion as he turned to her and said:

"Laura, we should thank God that we were given the strength to do our duty without faltering; that through us no cloud fell upon the life of this noble man. The way was long and the night dark, but joy has come with the morning,—lovely, indeed for the suffering we have endured; and this message completes my happiness. Before us lies the path of a new life; touched by the rays of the morning sun, no shadows lurk there; and, thank God! hand in hand we can now walk it in honor and with his blessing."

The lady looked at him a moment with eyes suffused with tears,—the light of a true love and trust shining through him; then, rising, she placed her hand in his; and, with heart too full for speech, they stood silently gazing out over the blue waters of the bay.

They had been strong enough to conquer Fate, and Peace was the reward of their victory.

LOUIS DORR.

WHITTIER'S NEW POEM.

A Quaker Meeting in the Olden Time.

The following is an extract from John G. Whittier's new work, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," to be published in Boston this month. The scene is laid two hundred years ago, before the followers of William Penn had built meeting-houses.

There, through the gathered stillness multiplied
And made intense by unrestraining quiet,
The sparrow's song, and the gold robin cried,

A swing upon his elm. A faint perfume
Breathed through the open windows of the room
From locust trees, heavy with clustered bloom.

Thither, perchance, sore-tried professors came,
Whose fervor lull nor pillory could tame.
Proud of the cropped ears meant to be their shame.

Men who had eaten slavery's bitter bread
In Indian isles; pale women who had bled
Under the hangman's lash, and bravely said

God's message through their iron prison bars;
And gray old soldier converts seamed with scars
From every stricken field of England's wars.

Lowly before the Unseen Presence knelt
Each waiting heart, till haply some one felt
On his moved lips the fire from off the altar dealt.

Or, without spoken words, low breathing stole
Of a diviner life from soul to soul,
Baptising in one tender thought the whole.

Unvexed the sweet air seemed. Without a wound
The ear of silence heard, and every sound
Its place in Nature's fine accordance found.

And solemn meeting, Summer sky and wood,
Old Mighty Nature, youth and maidenhood,
Seemed, like God's new creation, very good!

QUIPS.

A leading article—A blind man's poodle.

A traveller would have been late for the noon train yesterday had he not stepped on a peach-pit at the head of the depot steps.—*Danbury News.*

Of the many Poles immigrating to this country, it is remarked that a very large percentage are journeymen-tailors. This is doubtless owing to the mutual attraction between the needle and the Pole.

A boy 5 years old gave a reason for his infant brother's good behavior as follows: "Baby doesn't cry tears because he doesn't drink any water, and he can't cry milk."

Answers to Correspondents" of the St. J.—We must decline to print your poem on "A Drowned Boy." In the first verse you speak of your subject as "floating on the water,' and in the second as "lying on his bier." Which is it, water or bier?

What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars? The one are suns, the other darters.

It is estimated that ye pedagogue will administer not less than 17,000 whacks during the current term of the public schools:

For as 'tis meet to bathe ye feet
Ye ailing heads to maids,
Ye yonker's pate to stimulate
He beate ye other ends.

A car, in which were a bright little maiden and her mother, came rushing into the Central Depot the other day; and there, engines were tooting hideously, hackmen howling, and small boys of a dirty and fiendish aspect were shouting "Morning Papers!" Is it any wonder that the little girl cuddled up to her mother and inquired with terrified awe, "Mamma, is this hell?"

Paragraphing of the period: John Williams, of Bladstown, Ark., blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded. Could Mr. Williams communicate with his friends in this world, his spirit would gently whisper, "It was."

A St. Louis man advertises for "girls to work in hair." The married women will be supplied. We know several ladies who have proved so expert in "working in hair," that their husbands are baldheaded.

Arthur Helps capitally hits off the folly of spending a mint of money every year in printing huge reports on all works of things. He says there is nothing "so confidential as reports. If I wished to make love to a lady, and make it most secretly, I should jot my love-letters into some official report, and then get it published in a blue book."

One of *Judy's* young men being asked whether a bat could be called a tu-tile article, replied, "Yes, I chapeau it."

The pun was one pun of Sidney Smith's that Charles Lever never tired of telling.

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WANTED—A COACHMAN who understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to work promptly. Inquire at 1,000 Michigan-av. Address 57, 60 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN to learn bookkeeping and assist in the care of horses. Must be careful driver and will make himself generally useful. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WIDE-AWAKE young man of experience, as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery house; must be well recommended. Address, stating experience, P 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN to learn bookkeeping and assist in the care of horses. Must be careful driver and will make himself generally useful. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NIGHT-WATCH-man, messenger or collector; best of references as regards honesty. Address CHARLES PAYNE, 81 South Clark-st., care of Dr. W. T. Abbey.

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ALL KINDS OF STANDARD SEWING MACHINES sold on monthly payments. Machines rented. Machines repaired by the week, month, or year. We have the best facilities in the city for repairing machines and warrant all work done to prove satisfactory. 64 West Madison-st. Sewing Machine Emporium.

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TO LEASE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS IN THE most desirable portion of Lake Park. Also, a few first-class outside fire limits. Now is the time to secure a home more pleasant because cheaper. Apply to BOWEN, KING & CO., 163 Wells-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE first floor in the building No. 87 Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts. Inquire at the counter of the Chicago Republican.

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The next production will be an entirely new serio-comic drama—written for Mr. McVicker—entitled

The Rogue's March.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Revival of the Legitimate Drama.

Engagement of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,

The Queen of the Stage, supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, in a round of their favorite characters on Monday night, Wednesday night, Lucy's Masquerade, Wednesday night, Lucy's Masquerade and Wednesday matinee, Friday, Masquerade, Thursday night, Ashley's Secret, Friday night, Benefit of Mrs. Bowers, Camille; Saturday matinee, Camille, Saturday night, Grand double bill, Lucretia Borgia, and Katharine and Petruchio.

Military Ball.

The Polish American Chicago Guard will give a grand Military Ball at Aurora Hall, corner Second-st. and Milwaukee-av., on Monday evening the 16th, the proceeds to be applied toward furnishing a uniform. All military and citizens are invited to give their support.

M. A. R SAREMBA,
Capt. T. NUEMBRAY,
Capt. T. SAREMBA.

FOR SALE.

FLORIDA.

Residence lots of land at Spring Garden, Florida, containing 50 acres each, will be sold, with 16 acres fenced, 100 orange trees, and a well of water, for $1,000; one half cash, and one-half in two years, at 7 per cent. The above will be offered to persons giving good reference, until ten good families are secured, as a location for a settlement. The land is near the navigable waters of the St. John's River, about 100 miles south of Jacksonville. It is from 30 to 50 feet higher than the water of the river; and probably the most desirable land now offered in Florida. Spring Garden is between St. John's River and the Atlantic, and from 1 to 3 miles from the navigable waters of the St. John's River. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints have been much benefited by a residence in Florida, and those not thus afflicted will find the climate delightful. Those who only desire a winter residence south, will find the many advantages of Lake Monroe and spring waters of Lake Michigan, cannot find an equally desirable location for a grove of orange, lemon, peaches, figs, grapes, sugar-cane, pine-apples, and other tropical and nine apple orchard now being raised in the vicinity, and promise well. The undersigned has started a large orange grove on the property, and resides there about half the year. No cash be found at the corner of Clark-st. and Archer-av., from 9 to 10 a. m., and at the second National Bank from 2 to 4 p. m., until the 20th inst.

LUCIUS H. NORRIS.

CLOTHING.

MECHANICS

OF CHICAGO!

Look to your interests before buying your FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. Examine the Stock and Prices at

BETTS'

Popular Clothing House,

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Foot of Congress.

GOOD GOODS & HONEST PRICES.

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Are Removed to 220 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

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A. ZORRA, Ladies' Hair Dresser, and Hair and Wig Manufacturer, removed to No. 145 South Halsted-st., above Adams.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., Northeast Corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

given in extracting Teeth. No pain, no danger. Artificial Teeth, very best.....$20 00
Gold Crown Teeth.....5 00
Gold Filling.....1 00
Silver Filling.....50
Teeth Extracted, and new ones inserted by evening. Best of city references.

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POTTER, KING, & CO.,

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FURNITURE.

WAREROOMS:

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

With Latest Styles,

FOR GENTS' WEAR.

H. TURNER, Tailor,

114 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

Hydraulic Press Brick Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 14, 1872.

J. N. SMART & CO., of Chicago, are no longer authorized to sell our Pressed Brick. Parties wishing to purchase choice Face Brick are referred to JOHN W. KENT, No. 186 Monroe-st.

E. C. STERLING, President.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all purposes wishing to use them. Fine line of samples of same kept at my office. Orders for Second and Third Floor Tiles can be sent at my office. Orders for Second and Third Floor Tiles can be executed in forty to sixty days. Parties wishing to handle to carry in stock, or to sell by sample, can have opportunity now to do so. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

STOVES, &c.

STOVES!

Where is the

ILLUMINATOR!

Everybody says it is the

KING OF BASE BURNERS!!!

And where is the

Magee Cook Stove?

The best hard-coal Stove in the World!

Until removed, they are sold at low prices, at the House Furnishing Emporium.

TILLOTSON BROS.,
Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

Hot Air Furnaces,

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HOTEL STOVES,

Parlor, Office and STORE STOVES,

GALVANIZED

IRON CORNICES.

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829 and 831 State-st.

LAWSON'S DIAMOND AND RUBY FURNACES.

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SUPERIOR PARLOR

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FURNACES and STOVES

SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S

102 *Randolph-st.*

The Franklin Iron Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.

Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

OAKWOOD BOULEVARD,

(Fortieth-st.)

BEAUTIFUL LOTS

On this new boulevard, between Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard.

Lots fronting north only $110 per foot.

Lots fronting south $150 per foot. Easy terms.

For investment or improvement there is nothing cheaper or more desirable south of the city.

This Boulevard is to be immediately improved. It is the finest connecting link between Drexel and South Park boulevards. The title of the property is beyond question.

J. EALAS & WARREN,
615 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL.

WE CAN,

At the present time, offer to dealers and retail purchasers the largest assortment of Pianos, embracing the most desirable styles of the

STEINWAY

Our stock of low and medium priced Pianos is unusually complete, enabling purchasers to suit themselves, both in style and price.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

PIANOS.

We furnish pianos upon payment of a small amount down and balance in monthly instalments; Also rent pianos, with privilege of purchase, and applythe rent paid. Those wishing to obtain a piano will find our stock unexcelled, both in quality, price, and variety. The Chickering piano has a specialty.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

A. Reed & Sons, Proprietors, 81 Sixteenth-st.

ARE YOU MUSICAL?

If so, be also prudent. Do not throw away money on high-priced instruments when you can purchase 30 pieces of excellent sheet music, arranged for the Piano, for one dollar. Call, or enclose stamp for catalogue to

W. RITCHCOCK, Publisher,
23 Third-av., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIDWELL, POWELL & CO.,

808 State-st.,

Under Burlington Hall.

Agents for Quincy and St. Louis Mills,

Are selling best white winter wheat flour at $10.50 per bbl.; best spring wheat flour at $7.50 per bbl. Delivered free in any part of the city.

MRS. J. P. HAMPSON,

DRESSMAKING EMPORIUM,

COTTAGE-GROVE-AV.,

A few doors South Twenty-second-st.

N. B.—Nearly all the street cars pass the door.

Mrs. Livengood

Has removed her dress parlors from 18 South Green-st. to 162 West Madison, in Cole's Block, first floor, over the Franklin Bank, where she will be happy to see all her old friends and customers and many new ones as are disposed to give her a call. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE.

U. S. Bonded and Free Storage.

We have ample facilities for handling all kinds of goods in bond or free. Liberal advances made.

WADSWORTH, DICKINSON & CO.,
Freight Corn, Grain, and Commission,
198 to 212 Market-st., between Quincy and Jackson, Chicago.
Dock of Montreal and Chicago steamers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSURANCE AGENCY,

with a good list of renewals in a No. 1 Eastern Company, for sale.

To one possessing the requisite means and ability, desiring to enter upon a well established business, this affords a rare opportunity, either to take an interest or assume the general agency.

For particulars, address

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Carrier 52, city.

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Hotel stand at Stanwood, Iowa, on C. & N. W. R. R. Depot within 200 feet of the door. Lot, cost in 1870 $2,500, will be sold for $1,000 cash or $1,200 on terms. One of the best hotels in the West. It was bought at forced sale, and will be sold cheap. Address S. L. G. Tipton, Iowa.

A Good Situation for a Doctor.

A good drug store for sale, and the good will of a large practice thrown in. Address WILLIAM P. HILLS, M. D., London, Cedar Co., Iowa.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH H. PURDY, 93 and 95 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanitarium.

I will open, on or about the 1st of November, in the city of Chicago, a Sanitarium for the special treatment of Epilepsy, Paralysis, Chronic Diseases, all forms of Neuralgia, and nervous diseases. Terms, $25 to $50 per week for boarding and treatment.

CHAS. F. PEARSON, M. D.,
76 Michigan-av., Chicago

FINE LACES

Manufactured, cleaned, repaired, and transferred.

MRS. H. LONG,
241 Wabash-av, and 622 West Adams-st.

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DR. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically fitted at the office of

MARSH & BOWLES, 160 Wabash-av.

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Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Notions, Etc., Etc.,

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On Wednesday morning, Sept. 18, at 9, o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 55 and 57 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Absolute Sale at Auction

Of elegant South Side Suburban REAL ESTATE, at 2 p. m., Saturday, Sept. 21, at the corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-first-st., adjoining corner of the South Parks, the Boulevards, and the shores of Lake Michigan.

On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., by

T. S. FITCH & CO.,

at their Salesroom, 127 Dearborn-st.

Seven lots on Park, Grand-st., adjoining corner of Drexel boulevard; each 50x150 feet and 50x165 feet.

Eight lots at Woodlawn, close to station and South Park, each 50x150 feet, 50x170 feet, and 50x165 feet.

Also a good two-story dwelling house and lot, No. 45 Green Ia Clarkson, etc., subdivision, corner of Seventy-first-st and Hyde Park-av, near Parkside station, each 50x125 feet.

Eighteen lots in Division 1, five lots in Division 2, thirty-four lots in Division 3, and twenty-one lots in Division 7 of South Shore Subdivision, each being about 100x120 feet. Also, a number of lots in Grand Crossing, Calumet, and Kensington subdivisions, etc. Grounds handsomely improved. These lots adjoining along the lake shore are covered with good timber, and are quite near to steamboat and railroad communication. Pamphlet plats of the above subdivisions at our office. Conveyances be-rdy have been placed upon the property to be sold. Go and examine it.

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ADDRESS THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 16 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 629 Walnut-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Sunday Morning, September 15, 1872

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The Board of County Commissioners will shortly appoint the persons who are to serve as Commissioners of Registration and as Inspectors of Election. While this power is vested in the County Commissioners, the power to establish voting precincts in the city is in the Common Council. The old policy of crowding voters in a few precincts has been generally abandoned, and it has been found that the reduction of the area of the precincts, thus diminishing the number of persons legally entitled to vote in each, is one of the best and surest precautions against fraudulent voting.

The fire has changed the residence of thousands of voters. The once populous First, Second, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards have been changed, and a large proportion of their population is resident elsewhere. The general population of the city has increased, and this increase, while general, has been very heavy in certain wards of the city. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards have received large accessions to their population, and the same is true of the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards; but the increase in the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards has been extraordinary. The Fifteenth Ward has now a population exceeding, probably, that of any city in Illinois, outside of Chicago.

The duties of an Inspector of Elections are, under any circumstances, arduous enough. We are to elect this fall, in addition to the Presidential Electors, a long list of State, county, and city officers, and members of Congress. The ticket in each precinct will contain from 50 to 70 names. It makes a vast difference in the counting of these tickets whether the number polled at each precinct is 600 or 1,800. The new Election law of Illinois prohibits any separation or adjournment of the Inspectors until the entire vote of the precinct is counted, recorded, and declared.

Unless the number of precincts be increased in many of the wards, a large number of voters will be excluded, and the counting of the votes will be prolonged until the next day. The duty of the Common Council is a clear one, and that is, to increase the number of precincts. There is nothing partisan in this. It inures to the convenience and benefit of the whole community alike. No man ought to be delayed in his voting more than 20 minutes. The maximum number of voters at any precinct ought not to exceed 700, and it would be better if it did not exceed 400. We print a list of the present number of precincts in each ward, and in another column suggest the number of additional precincts needed:

Ward.	Present No.	Add'l.	Ward.	Present No.	Add'l
1	6		11	6	
2	6		12	6	
3	6		13	6	
4	6		14	6	
5	6		15	6	
6	6		16	6	
7	6		17	6	
8	6		18	6	
9	6		19	6	
10	6		20	6	

The whole number of precincts at present provided by law is 83; the above table suggests an addition of 29 others. It should be remembered that, in many of these wards, the great bulk of the voters are of foreign birth, and that, owing to the names, and the probable challenges, and that many speak English imperfectly, the voting in all such precincts is made slower than in other wards, where the voters are of native birth. The Common Council should, without delay, provide the additional precincts in time to enable the County Commissioners to appoint the Inspectors and Registers. The registration begins early in October, and action at an early date is required.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

A correspondent writes, calling our attention to the fact that, while much has been said and written touching the rapacity of landlords and their practice of charging enormous rents, especially since the fire, the other side of the question, which concerns tenants and the responsibility of a certain class of them for these high rents, has never been disclosed, and thus all the blame has fallen upon the landlords. Our correspondent's complaint is not without reason. While many landlords of this city are grasping and exacting in their demands, especially owners of residence-property adapted to the wants of people of small means, and while many of them play the part of petty tyrants, and demand and enforce a rent for which they do not return a fair equivalent, we are inclined to believe that they are the exception and not the rule, and that landlords in general are disposed to be fair and equitable in their dealings with tenants. The universal law of supply and demand applies to the hire of tenements as to every other commodity in the market; but this law may be varied in its operations by local causes, and there is a numerous class of tenants, whom our correspondent felicitously styles "dead-beats," who supply one of these causes, and will continue to supply it so long as they are not restrained from practising their swindling operations.

Nearly every landlord in Chicago has had more or less experience with this class of tenants. They manage to sponge their rents out of landlords in different ways. One class—and it is a very large one—go from one house to another, and, by the payment of one month's, or, perhaps, a quarter's rent, they get possession of a house, and the gratuitous use of the premises from two to six months, and sometimes still longer. This class of tenants keep no more furniture than the law exempts, so that there is nothing which the law can seize, and thus they hold possession until the landlord has been put to the trouble and expense of a suit to get them out, and get their rent free during that time. They then move with their exempted furniture, which only costs them a trifle for the moving, to another tenement, where they repeat the operation; and go on, year after year, swindling landlords out of two-thirds of their legitimate rentals, besides involving them in the expense of frequent litigations, as the Justices' dockets will testify. This class is limited to masts of small houses, who live in a small way. There is another class, who make a show in the world, live in marble-fronts, and even get an entrance into society, who are also "dead-beats" in the renting business. They engage houses which rent for $1,500, and even $2,000, carry round with them expensive and showy furniture, which they take into their premises, and with which they immediately cut an astonishing swell in their neighborhood. Their plan of operations is precisely similar to that of the tenants of six-hundred-dollar houses. They pay an instalment of rent in advance, and the landlord congratulates himself upon his wealthy and elegant tenant, and, perhaps, does not call upon him again for several months. When he does call again, his tenant makes a default in payment, but keeps on living in the house until he is forced out by the law, meanwhile getting several months' rent for nothing. The landlord has to whistle for what is due him, as the county records show that the elegant furniture with which the elegant tenant has made such an elegant display is shingled all over with chattel-mortgages, or else the personal property belongs to his wife, and, therefore, is not liable for his debts.

Our correspondent, who is a gentleman well known in this city, and who is acting as agent and attorney for the collection of rentals of improved property, points out that "This manner of swindling has become so common that few property-owners, particularly those having low-priced premises, ever manage, after these losses of rentals, and the costs of forcible detainer suits, to get over six months' rent in each year." Such losses, of course, fall not only upon wealthy landlords, but upon comparatively poor people, who have invested their money where they hope to get a return from it; and in this connection he relates the following case which came under his personal notice: "A poor widow, in ill health, with five children, all under 10 years of age, to support, concluded to rent the upper portion of her small cottage, at great inconvenience to herself and children, in order to get the money necessary for their support. One of these dead-beats got possession, refused to pay rent, and the poor woman only succeeded in getting him out after an action of forcible detainer and the expenses attendant upon it, and the loss of over two months' rent. The direct result of this systematic swindling is to make rents very high. Landlords, in fixing their rents, have to take these risks under consideration. They not only have to calculate on taxes, assessments, repairs, and interest on their investment, but also the risk of losing one-third or one-half the year's rent, and elevate the price sufficiently to allow a margin for these extraordinary expenses, incurred through dishonest tenants.

The correction of this abuse is a necessity in which not only landlords, but honest tenants, are interested. We need in this city, at the present time, a large number of reasonably-priced houses. There is ample room for them, and there is ample means with which to build them. Those of our people who were burned out last October are by no means yet located as they want to be, and the population of the city is constantly increasing. It is useless to talk about cheap property in the suburbs to workingmen, or people whose means and mode of life tend to keep them in the city. And yet, although there is a demand for tenements suitable for people of small or moderate means, they are not a favorite investment. As long as landlords are liable to be victimized by the first tenant who comes along, and subjected to expense and vexatious delay in regaining possession of their property, they will not be inclined to invest any further in that class of property. It is therefore necessary that some action should be taken which will correct this evil, and it is for the immediate interest of honest tenants, who desire reasonable rents, to co-operate with the landlords. At present, both these swindles, and the excess of demand over supply, combine to operate against the interests of tenants. The demand will continue larger than the supply until landlords feel that it is safe to invest their money in tenements, and there is little hope of a material reduction of rents until that is effected. Let honest landlords and honest tenants combine in some way, and the rapacities of dishonest landlords and the swindles of dishonest tenants would come to an end at the same time.

SAMPSON BRASS AND COMPANY.

Sampson Brass, attorney-at-law,—and there are several, we are sorry to say, in this city,—was greatly disturbed at Mayor Medill's strong, terse denunciation of the Tax-Dodgers, published in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. He pushed his peaked face everywhere into the street-crowds, deprecating the assault upon the honorable profession of the law. But he got no sympathy from honest lawyers, who have no affection for Sampson, and do not consider him an ornament to the craft. Seriously, this is a question that touches all our real estate interests, and is a clog upon all city improvement, this studied and elaborate knavery of year after year perpetrated by wealthy property-holders. Now that we have a Citizens' Committee for the prevention and punishment of crime, as they really cannot be expected to have in their organized capacity the least effect upon juries in murder cases, let them take a turn at burglaries upon the City Treasury, effected by picklock attorneys. Let us have a list of names hung up to public gaze. That will be a hanging to some purpose. There were very mean parties who, by a technicality, made free fortunes by the first improvement of Wabash avenue. There are others who are getting vast benefit from widening Michigan avenue last year, and have left poorer neighbors to pay for the same. Send along the names, and bring Sampson Brass with them, as abettor and instigator of the crime.

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON.

The singers and players who will cater to the amusement and edification of the American people during this fall and winter are rapidly rendezvousing in New York, and getting themselves in trim for the duties of the concert-room and opera-house. Almost every steamer that arrives has musical artists on board. The steamers Cuba and Washington, last week, brought the Lucca Italian opera troupe. Lucca, instead of exposing herself to the annoyances and fatigues of the hotel caravanserai, has installed herself in a rented residence, where she will live with her husband and parents,—a decided innovation upon the usual practice of prima donnas, who prefer the crowds and confusion of hotel life. Kellogg has imitated her fellow-singer, and has also gone home to live. The other members of the troupe will probably distribute themselves among the various hotels. They are Mlle. Leveille, prima donna, and Senorita Sanz, contralto, both of Parisian fame. The tenors are Vizzani, whose reputation has preceded him, and Abrugnedo, whose singing, we trust, is better than his name. The baritone is Moriami, who is reputed to sing in the style of Bellini; and the principal basso is Jamet, who sang with the Nilsson troupe last season, and has left a good record. All of these singers are new to the American boards, except Kellogg and Jamet. They will have been well and thoroughly rehearsed by the time they reach Chicago, as the managers, reserving the best wine until the last, have decided not to come here until the May flowers begin to bloom. As it is Jarrett's first operatic campaign in this country, his management of Nilsson with Strakosch having been simply that of a personal agent for her; as Max Maretzek is determined once more to appear in the white vest and white kids of the impresario, which have been unused for so long, and so there will be no other operatic troupe in the country, leaving them the pick of the chorus-singers and orchestral players, we are warranted in expecting first-class entertainments.

The steamer Washington, last week, also brought the first instalment of the Rubinstein troupe, under the auspices of J. Gran, with whose sudden flights to fortune, and rapid descents to misery, the Chicago public is well acquainted. The first instalment comprised Mlle. Louisa Liebhart, and Mlle. Louise Ormeni, the vocalists of the troupe; and as the first Louise (a ballad-singer), of renown all over Europe, brought with her no less than twenty-five trunks, it is evident that, if she does not astonish the country with vocalism, she will capture it with costumes. An evening's visit to Liebhart will be fully equivalent to an afternoon's visit to Field & Leiter's, or Hamlin's, so that a rush for an inspection of the contents of those twenty-five trunks is inevitable. Jacob is shrewd. The other two members of the troupe, Wieniawski, the violinist, and the great Rubinstein, who is one of the musical lions of the world, and perhaps the greatest of living pianists, now that Tausig is dead and Liszt begins to dote, are expected every hour in New York. Meanwhile, the young and frisky Max Strakosch has arrived with his troupe, the principal cards of which are Carlotta Patti, renowned for what she can do, and Signor Mario, who has come down to us from past ages, who was in his prime with Grisi, Lablache, Sontag, and Alboni, who has recollections of Malibran and Persiani, and who is renowned for what he has done. Carlotta Patti has all the freshness, sweetness, and exuberance of youth. Mario is touched by the frosts, and his apples of song have fallen. He still remains, however, a stately, symmetrical old tree, whose branches have been full of music in the old days when our fathers were somewhat lively in the opera-boxes, and paid carriage-fares and carried fans and lorgnettes for our mothers.

All of these managers—Gran, Jarrett, and Strakosch—are arranging, at the present time, for their seasons in this city. Meanwhile, Theodore Thomas will set the ball in motion, on either the 7th or the 9th of October,—the same ball which he came so near rolling last October,—the date depending upon the completion of Aiken's new theatre, which will thus be fiddled into existence. With the transient novelties and home-attractions which will also be furnished, and with the voracious appetite acquired by our long abstinence from music, we see no reason why we shall not have a very comfortable winter in the new city. The course of lectures arranged by the Star managers will admirably fill in the off nights. Edmund Yates, the English novelist, does Chicago the honor of making his first appearance in the United States here, Sept. 30; and then will follow, in rapid succession, Laura Keene, James T. Fields, the Adelaide Phillipps Concert Troupe, Nasby, John Hay, Professor Youmans, the charming Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and George MacDonald, who has a host of admirers in this country. There will be no lack of entertainment, therefore, with which to while away the long winter-evenings. All that is necessary to insure success is for the managers to fulfil their promises and tell no lies.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Dr. Bastian's "Modes of Origin of the Lowest Organisms," published a year ago, and then reviewed in our columns, was a bold attack upon commonly-held beliefs. It commemorated a series of experiments by the author. He placed hay, grain, turnips, etc., in water, sealed the fluid hermetically, and boiled it until all germs of life in either water or vegetables must have been destroyed. After varying periods of time, new forms of life appeared, nevertheless, within the mixtures. This went far to show that life was what Huxley and Tyndall believed it to be,—the result of a mere chemical arrangement. Pasteur, the French chemist, however, has claimed that no heat below 1,000 degrees would be sufficient to destroy all germs of life; that the new organisms were born from the germs that survived the operation of boiling; and that, therefore, the experiments proved nothing. Dr. Bastian has now returned to the attack. In a bulky work, yclept "The Beginning of Life," he aims to prove this remarkable proposition: Both vegetable and mineral matter can be converted into animal matter. We can describe but two or three experiments in support of this assertion. Dr. Bastian took a portion of the plant Vaucheria, and screened it from all substances, of every kind. As it decayed, thus shut off from everything that could produce life, myriads of nematoid worms appeared in its place. The minute spores of the plant actually changed into these creatures. The author gives a series of illustrations of the different stages of this strange transition. This is an instance of the conversion of a low organism into a higher one. This, however, is little in comparison with the conversion of an inorganic substance into an organic one. Yet Dr. Bastian claims to have seen this. He took a solution of crystals of tartrate of ammonia. He protected it from contact with everything else, and awaited the result. In this mineral solution, low forms of animal life were developed. That they were not the result of germs from outside sources is proved by the fact that part of the preparation consisted in boiling the compound in sulphuric acid, which must have utterly destroyed all such germs. Moreover, the filaments in which this new life first appeared grew, not from the circumference of the crystals, but generally from the very centre, where no germs from the outside could have been placed. Again, Dr. Bastian cites a curious case from his hospital practice. A patient at University College Hospital died of rheumatic fever. His blood was found to contain a number of bacteria,—minute microscopic organisms. They were introduced from the outside, or their germs existed in the blood before death, or else they were wholly new forms, the results of simple chemical change. The first supposition is impossible, because the bacteria germs of the air never appear in any fluid in less than two or three hours after it is exposed to the atmosphere, and, in this case, they were detected in the blood as soon as it was exposed. A long series of careful experiments has failed to find these germs in the blood of man or brute during life, so that the second hypothesis proves to be untenable. Thus we are forced to conclude, according to Dr. Bastian, that the chemical process of dissolution gave birth to new forms of life.

These experiments, with very many others described in "The Beginning of Life," establish at least a probability that all matter, animal, vegetable, and mineral, organic and inorganic, is so constituted that it can, under certain conditions, evolve from itself living organisms. This is a blow at the doctrine of one primeval germ-cell. Candid men, who have accepted the evolution theory, have necessarily rejected the idea of special creations from time to time, but have clung the more strongly to the belief in this original germ, created and placed on the earth by the fiat of Omnipotence. This, too, if Dr. Bastian is correct, must go down before the pitiless logic that shows that inorganic matter is continually evolving organic life. There is no further necessity for the supposition of a primeval germ, and it disappears. But Balmer thought perceives that, no matter what wonderful properties of these mysterious "matter" we may discover, they are all the result of laws; that those laws must have a cause; and that that cause must be the power which the savage personifies, in a thousand petty forms, as resident in rocks and rivers; which the barbarian personifies, in fewer forms, as resident in beautiful valleys, or on Olympian mountain-tops; which the Mahometan, the Jew, and the Christian personify as the Deity; and which the man of Science refuses to personify at all, regarding it as the mystery of mysteries. Against God, Science must forever strive in vain. Against false ideas of Him, Science is forever winning victories, without, however, establishing, or seeking to establish, a new Theology.

MARGINS IN MATRIMONY.

The fact that a very large number of trials of breach-of-promise suits were progressing at one time in England provoked considerable newspaper discussion, and much speculation as to the moral effect of verdicts in such cases. The London *News* concludes an elaborate article with the following suggestion to persons contemplating matrimony:

> When a youth asks the hand of a maiden, let him deposit with the parents or guardians a sum of money estimated in proportion to his income and prospects. If the marriage takes place, or if the money be handed back to him on leaving the church, if, however, he backs out of the contract, but the money, after a reasonable delay and a formal summons to him to come and fetch it, is not claimed, it should be quietly handed over to the deserted maiden, and both parties go their way. This, at least, would save loss of time, the exposure in court, the reading of the love-letters, the heartburnings of the listeners, and the lawyer's costs.

This is a very simple process, easily understood, and as easily put in practice. It is nothing more than the application to matrimonial contracts of the rule which governs contracts for the purchase and sale of grain. Its operation is, that, when a young man contracts with a maiden whereby, at his or her option, within a certain number of days or months, he can claim her person in marriage, he shall put up a margin equal to any loss which might ensue from a failure on his part to comply with the terms. A suit for breach of promise rests upon the theory of a contract having a commercial value; that the failure of the man to execute that contract in the time stipulated has resulted in a pecuniary damage to the other party. The suggestions of love and affection, of blighted hearts and distress of mind, are mere incidents, having no legal connection with the merits of the case. The action is precisely of the same character as that to enforce an agreement to lease, or an agreement to purchase a cargo of wheat, or a horse, or any other merchandise. The fact that the male party has an equal right to sue the female, when she fails to comply is conclusive as to the commercial character of the whole affair.

It is true that these contracts are not always reduced to writing, and hence the great difficulty sometimes in proving them. Witnesses are called to prove that the parties have been seen together at times and under circumstances justifying the belief that they had met to make contracts of this kind. Proof sometimes is found scattered through volumes of letters between the parties, in which, in the warmth of the imagination, gentlemen are apt to put in writing declarations of their desire to execute the contract without delay. As these letters are generally written in language clearly understood only by the parties themselves, the legal proof of contract is often very obscure. There are many cases where a man will go to any expense to evade a promise to marry, who will pay twice the damages to escape the publication of his letters to the other party.

The reasons which operate to break off engagements to marry are so many that the prudential policy of requiring a margin to be put up will suggest itself to any one. Such engagements are generally made upon impulse. Time may confirm and strengthen the feeling which prompted them, or may have the contrary effect. Other maidens may present themselves in the interval, having superior attractions. In fact, an engagement is not matrimony and, in the interval between the two, the contract is open to innumerable assaults. Under these circumstances, considering man's proverbial perfidy, all those persons who regard promises of marriage as commercial contracts, to be enforced, if necessary, by an appeal to the law, should require a margin to be put up. This margin should, of course, equal the estimated loss in case the wretch fails to come to time. This would save the courts all the trouble of trying these suits, and it would save the parties the scandal. It would reduce the business to its proper standard, and every man engaging in it would do so with his liability reduced to an ascertained sum, and he would at once make up his mind to take the risk or not. It would also prevent anything like a "corner" on the market. Another effect would be, that promises to marry would be made for fixed periods. A young man, by putting up $1,000 margin, could secure the option of marrying the lady within a month, or two months; and the lady might make contracts for the future, dependent upon the failure of the first. Once reduced to the solid level of a commercial contract, to be enforced in the same way as an agreement to purchase a horse or a load of corn, there is no reason why the ordinary rules which govern commercial transactions should not be adopted and applied to promises to marry.

The foundation of a Free Public Library in Chicago, and the great hopes that are founded upon its success, will give a general interest to the operations of such libraries in other cities. We have before us the twentieth annual report of the Boston Public Library, and its results are not only interesting, but surprising.

The Library was founded in 1853, and has now on its shelves 194,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets. During the last year, the increase was 14,000 volumes.

The total number of books issued in 1854 was 35,389, the Library being open 135 days, giving an average daily issue of 260 per day. In 1871-2, the number issued was 380,942, the Library being open 308 days, giving an average daily issue of 1,236. The number of books used in the hall of visitors in the year was 50,000. The books are issued from three places, viz., the Central Library and two branches. The number of readers visiting the halls to read the periodical publications was: males, 141,976; females, 12,716. The number of magazines read was 254,159.

The table of losses is most remarkable. The number lost in 1867 was 231; in 1868, 34; in 1869, 20; 1870, 26; 1871, 39; 1872, 37. The whole number of books issued was 380,342, of which only 37 were not recovered. This, it should be remembered, is the result of lending out books without charge, or deposit, or any other guarantee than the honor of the person to whom they are loaned. The managers say that even in these few cases the loss is not to be attributed to dishonesty. The loss of books does not equal one volume in each 10,000 issued.

The expenditures on account of the Library, in 1871-2, was $74,000, of which $14,500 was for books, $5,500 for binding. There are 65 persons employed in the service of the Library and its branches.

The Chicago *Standard*, the organ of the Baptist denomination in the West, which takes no part in partisan politics, in a recent issue has a well-considered article, in which it condemns the growing tendency towards corruption in Congress and the general administration of the Government. It specially condemns the practice of Congressmen in voting for a question not upon its merits, but treating it as purely partisan, whether right or wrong. It also denounces, in severe terms, the practice of partisans in covering up and defending the corruptions and wrong-doings of their party associates for fear of injuring the party. With relation to the wholesale slander and defamation of public men, because they see fit to act independently of party according to their best judgment, the *Standard* says:

> Waswe in a political exchange, only just now, a man unexceptionable in private life, one of our most active, useful, and patriotic War Governors, who has been several times elected to the National Legislature, called a "lying rascal," simply because he has chosen to leave some of his old political associates, of which the said paper is an organ, and to enter into new relations and to support other candidates. And this is not a single case. It is only one of thousands. It would seem from this that the meanest man deserves to pull straight in the party harness, by some mysterious process he becomes a rascal, although he may have been honored and praised for a quarter of a century by those who have acted with him. These things ought not to be. They should be discountenanced by every honorable man of whatever party. The tendency of such a course of action is extremely demoralizing, destructive of confidence in the sense of justice and truthfulness of the organs of party leadership, and enough fall of dignominy as abroad, if not at home.

Such calm, unprejudiced words as these, coming from one of our prominent religious newspapers, which has never taken any part in partisan politics, should not only commend themselves to partisan organs, but to all thoughtful men. They are just what is needed at the present time.

A public journal seldom finds occasion for more than a brief mention of the household bereavement where a wife and mother is taken away. The mourners call for no such publicity, and the graceful and loving life thus ended needs no such praise. But a blow of this kind has fallen upon one of our city homes where the sense of grief extends widely, and many hearts are saddened. Multitudes will mourn with the Rev. Robert Laird Collier in the loss he sustained on Friday afternoon last, in the death of his wife, because they know his worth, and would share in his sorrow. Scarcely fewer will make the loss their own, because, in this instance, the life of the departed made her everywhere his companion in all that gives charm and help to the social relations of the pastor's office. Her beauty, her goodness, her cheerfulness, will constitute her memory a living and loving picture with the many who, in the numerous years of Mr. Collier's pastorate with the Church of the Messiah, have known her worth and womanly services. No words can bring consolation to the household. We only tender a brief tribute from the broader area of a community that feels and expresses its own loss. Mrs. Collier was the daughter of Hon. Hiram Price, M. C., of Davenport, Iowa. The larger portion of her married life was passed in this city, and will leave its durable results in the important field of her husband's labors.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Collier and his wife had been for some weeks in New Hampshire, where, at Conway, Mrs. Collier was taken ill of typhoid fever. She recovered sufficiently to yield to a mother's desire to regain her home. On the route she sickened, was borne in her husband's arms from the cars to a carriage, and taken home to sink rapidly away from the scenes she loved, from the labors she had affectionately readered to all about her, through a circle that reaches very widely in this community. She leaves four children, the youngest 29 months of age. A notice of the funeral services will be found in another column.

A distinguished Universalist clergyman was wont to tell of a parishioner who asked him: "Will everybody, Universalists and everybody else, be saved?" "So we believe." "Well, now, that's too bad; I thought that of course them as didn't believe so would be lost." So a Calvinistic dame said that such-a-one believed in universal salvation, but, as for herself, she "hoped for better things." We believe it was Dr. McLeod who said that an old woman, whom he advised to turn her husband's thoughts to religious subjects, replied: "Oh, sir, I do, often and often: I wakes him up and says to him: 'John, John, you little thinks of the torment that is preparing for you.'" This half-confessed delight in the prospect of damnation—for others—confined to the lower classes. When the Chancellor of England, Lord Westbury, decided, in a church case, against everlasting perdition, some slicer was suggested, as his epitaph:

> In the famous case of Gorham
> Against the Bishop of Exeter
> He dismissed Orthodox Creeds,
> And deprived Orthodox Christians of
> The Church of England of the Comfortable Hope
> of Eternal Damnation.

Dr. Pusey is now contending for this spiritual dogma of hell. He objects strenuously to the rejection of the Athanasian Creed,—which, by the way, damns to damnation two Church of England Bishops and any number of rectors and curates. From the tone of the letter, the English papers and the New York *World* infer that the Athanasian Creed and Dr. Pusey will disappear together from the Church of England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells a curious story about the Mr. Johnson, who lately tried to swim from Dover to Calais, and ignominiously failed. It seems that a short time since, as he was sauntering across London Bridge, a passenger on a river-steamboat fell overboard. Instantly Mr. J. clasped his hands, and took a lithesome leap into the Thames. He rescued the apparently drowning man, and swam with him to the shore amid the plaudits of all the spectators. Those plaudits were repeated in the papers of the next day. In fact, the press rang with praises of the feat until it unfortunately leaked out that the man who fell overboard was a near relative of Mr. Johnson's, and a good swimmer, who had jumped, not fallen, into the river on purpose to give Mr. J. a chance to display his prowess. This was an unblushing as the stratagem of the old gentleman who prided himself on his story-telling powers, but knew but one tale, which was about a gun. So he was wont to stamp upon the floor: say: "What's that?—a gun? Ah! speaking of guns reminds me," etc.; and proceed to tell his cherished incident.

Davenport, Iowa, possesses a deacon who should be embalmed in the Rev. W. H. H. Murray's lecture on his tribe. He says that a street watering-cart is an "ungodly and sacrilegious device," and that, when it is too dusty, the people should pray for rain. He, therefore, exhorts Davenport to abandon the blasphemous cart, and continue to put up the reverent prayer. The same line of argument applies, of course, to steam fire-engines. If our deacon's house catches fire, consistency in his notions will lead him to cut the hose that is playing upon it, and, rather, to prayer fully to put out the flames. Exult in the fact that the building, like John Huss, "burned to the glory of God." Only, if a series of experiments proves that water is more efficacious than prayer as a fire-extinguisher, we fear that the diseonal faith may become weak.

The *Indian Mirror*, a paper of Hindostan, complains that the Government schools are graduating full-fledged infidels, year after year. It says:

> It is a notorious fact that young men, fresh from college, impudently parade their materialism and infidelity before their half-educated comrades, and pooh-pooh the sacred truths of religion and morality.

And again:

> We are really very anxious that the morals of the rising generation should be carefully looked after, and the country spared the terrible scourge of an increasing host of enlightened materialists and unbelievers.

It is well known that the business of manufacturing cast-iron gods for the Hindostan market is a large one at Birmingham. True, while the Primate of England is expressing his fears lest the Hindoos should "heathenize" England, English shows and English schools are sending idols and infidels to aid in "heathenizing" Hindostan.

A young man named Higgins, a music-teacher, was lately arrested at Manchester, in England, on a charge of stealing a baker's dozen of billiard-balls. The pawnbroker with whom the balls were pledged swore that Higgins brought them to him, and his assistant corroborated this testimony, on oath. At the trial, however, Higgins proved conclusively that he was giving a music-lesson when the theft occurred, and was at a ball when the balls were pawned. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats. The case shows the danger of overhasty reliance on circumstantial evidence. The nullification of juries is by no means an universal one. The Tichborne case, and a dozen others of the same sort, show that there may be as much fact as fiction in the Rev. E. E. Hale's clever sketch: "My Double, and How He Undid Me."

A work of much more interest than even Pepys' or Evelyn's "Diary," although of the same sort, is soon to be published. It is the journal of a German student, G. W. de Bolsheim. It recounts, in plain phrases, the St. Bartholomew massacre in Orleans, where the author was at the time. The manuscript has just been discovered in Germany, and is to be published there.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Platt, of Virginia, whose official frank is covering the circulation of campaign documents extolling Grant's Civil Service Reform, has been wielding the battle-axe of Freedom in the Norfolk Navy Yard. He entered, the other day, with the remark: "I have come here for the scalps of the man you have employed in your department;" and he got 'em.

—Instead of that practical union of hearts and hands which knows neither North nor South, and holds all sections and citizens in the same bond of fellowship, the Grant party follows the teachings of

> The Native American lantern man,
> The big Belmo of the Know-Nothing Klan;
> The Copperhead serpent, the Democratic,
> Catholic-hating Ku-Klux man.

—The Congressional apportionment in Mississippi is so made that, in five districts, the heavy negro vote in the river counties shall overcome the white trash of the interior, while a strip of counties on the eastern and northeastern border are put together with a preponderating white majority.

—The injustice grossly underlying the Congressional Districts in North Carolina is well illustrated in the majorities at the recent election. The Republican majority in a district which gives 20,000 Democratic majorities in all the Democratic districts together; and yet the Republicans have but three members, and the Democrats have five.—*Boston Dollar.*

The "single district" referred to is a compact territory bordering on and lying to the west of the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse Rivers, and is the chief seat of the negro vote. In this district is "Bogue Swamp," whose returns came in strong for Caldwell.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Grant) waxes savage over the dividends of the Buffalo Gas-Light Company, but has nothing to say concerning the dividends of the Credit Mobilier.

—The Administration members who practised with Mr. Oakes Ames the operations of Addition and Division, are now demonstrating their knowledge of Silence.—*New York Tribune.*

—The way the brother-in-law business works is shown in the case of the Hon. J. Russell Jones. Being a brother-in-law of Elihu B. Washburne, when it was found that he was certain of an office, and took the nice position of Minister to Belgium, turning over the office he then held (that of United States Marshal) to a brother-in-law of his own.

—The New York *Evening Post* is trying to prove Horace Greeley a Know-Nothing, in spite of his repeated declarations and life-long record to the contrary. Mr. Bryant's bitter personal animosity thus degenerates into simple blackguardism. Encouraged, we presume, by the example of the *Post*, a Radical orator in Arkansas lately declared that Greeley was born and raised in the South, and made his money by trading in negroes.

—"Political revolutions in this country can not be manufactured to order," is the moral reflection with which the New York *Herald* accompanies Charles O'Conor's letter.

—Francis Kernan, the Liberal candidate for Governor of New York, was, in 1848, a "Barnburner;" that is to say, a Democrat opposed to the extension of slavery.

—Thurlow Weed was not always so friendly to John A. Dix as he pretends to be now, when Mr. Weed edited the Albany *Evening Journal* he stigmatized Dix as "Mouser" and "Joseph Surface."

—"Does Grant drink?" is a question now under discussion in Administration journals in this country. When Mr. Lincoln was asked of it, we trust they will give their attention to another, equally debatable and of about as much consequence: "Do cooks swim?"

—Mr. Wilkes does not like the female admirer of John Wilkes, "but he squints no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint." In like manner Conkling thinks Grant has no more than a platonic affection for a respectable man and a soldier who crushed the Rebellion ought to be.

—We can assure our friends abroad that the sentiments of Greeley and Brown will carry this State both at the October and November elections, if there is anything in indications. The chances for Greeley are even in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, and the northwest will be more than sufficient to change the past political character of the State. A very large part of the German vote, so called, has been against us for years, but now there are few among them who will touch General Grant or any of his tickets. This county gave nearly 5,000 majority for Grant. *It will give that same figure now against him.* In many other counties the chance will be equally marked. We have never in our political experience seen the signs so favorable at this time for the fall. All that is necessary is efficient organization to give Greeley the State by full 30,000 majority. Friends, push on the ball!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hyacinthe is poor, but not pretty.

—George MacDonald is a prolific author; he has eleven children.

—Edwin Booth will not appear in his own theatre this season.

—Disraeli is called the "gamboge gamester," because he wears yellow pants with black stripes.

—Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Church, who is to take up his residence in Omaha, has arrived in that city.

—Judge H. H. Trimble, candidate for Congress in Iowa, had a leg fractured while attempting to get aboard a moving train at Ashland.

—Alderman Coppinger, of Alton, has been a member of the Board since 1853, and was on Tuesday re-elected for three years.

—Charles E. Greene, of Bangor, Me. (Harvard, 1862), will succeed Professor Wood in the Department of Engineering of the Michigan University. Professor Wood goes to the School of Technology at Hoboken, N. Y.

—J. K. Van Doorn has been appointed by the Court as the conservator of J. P. Robbins, of Quincy, Ill., the trial of whose capacity to take care of himself excited much local interest. The old man has property worth $500,000.

—In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., there was a grand Israelitish marriage, at the Synagogue Rodef-Sholem, the parties to the ceremony being Mr. Leon Klein, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and Miss Annie Schloss, daughter of Mr. H. B. Schloss, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. After the ceremony, a banquet was given at the house of the bride's parents, at which there were present 140 invited guests.

—A School of Journalism is to be established in this country, it appears. If THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no objection, we nominate the Hon. John Y. Scammon, of Chicago, to take charge of the funds.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN,

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY,"

OR,

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdeeds of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following Documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
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No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ 10
50 Copies	1 25
100 Copies	2 00
500 Copies	10 00
1,000 Copies	15 00

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

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MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE!

Headquarters for Cheapest and Most Extensive Advertising.

THE GREAT WESTERN LIST.

Five Hundred Different Newspapers Printed by One Man.

The general public, who have paid no particular attention to the art of advertising, have little idea of the improvements that a few years have wrought in that indispensable adjunct of the modern business world. How indispensable it now is may be seen from its general adoption, and indeed, from the columns of the very paper. There are indeed some who rise to supreme eminence without advertising; and so did Weston walk from New York to Chicago. But he might have made the distance a great deal easier. Trying to do business without advertising, it is said, is like winking at a pretty woman through green goggles. You may know what you are trying to do, but nobody else does.

Ten years ago, the advertiser in a small way, who succeeded in bringing his merchandise before that very large rural class, who took no other journal than their county paper, without paying at least eight or ten times as much in proportion as the big-ad advertiser, was indeed fortunate. The average charge by the country paper was a d

VERTISE IT

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STERN LIST.

pers Printed by One Man.

SPLAYED EXACTLY AS THEY WANT IT,

ured that it will be printed in every one of the papers, and reach nearly a million and a half of people, at exactly the same style. The most successful advertisers have always recognized the importance of this uniformity, almost equivalent to a trade-mark.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN.

ry state, and we can fairly concentrate our power, ten points of superiority over that of scattering and distributing over any other put presented.

irst—THE PROMINENCE OF THE ADVERTISEMENT.

ll our advertisements appear in columns of the most attractive reading matter, and are necessarily conspicuous. They are not obscured by a crowd of others overshadowing.

econd—FREEDOM FROM ERRORS.

Our proofs are very carefully read, corrected, and revised. When once right, the advertisement is right to all the papers, and all the insertions.

hird—NEATNESS OF TYPOGRAPHY.

Fourth—CLEARNESS OF PRESS-WORK.

The advertisements are set up by one of the most experienced and artistic compositors of the country, while our steam cylinder presses, which are of Hoe's make, bring out the finest type or cuts in perfect order.

ifth—THE RESPECTABILITY OF ADJOINING ADVERTISEMENTS.

As we receive no disreputable advertisements whatever, our advertisers need not apprehend finding quack cards in bad company.

Sixth—ONLY SIX CUTS WANTED, INSTEAD OF THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY.

The advantage of using only six cuts is unalloyed to our patron, as we require not one cut for EACH paper, but only six for them all.

Suppose an advertiser desires to have a two-inch advertisement, consisting of a plate or cut, inserted in the old way, it would cost him for, say, 500 papers but a single publication:

500 cuts, at say 50 cents	$250
Setting up matter, say 2 inches, at say 50 cents	100
Charge of the papers, say 25 per cent	87 50
Correspondence and postage, say 10 cents	50
Total	$437 50

This amount would pay for the same advertisement, on our plan, FOR THE WEEK, instead of (as the above reckoned), or would pay for a cost considerably over thousand one insertion, instead of TWENTY-SEVEN.

Seventh—SAVING IN CORRESPONDENCE.

The labor of corresponding with the papers would involve the writing of about 1,000 letters, and the drawing of about 600 checks or drafts, to say nothing of the monetary outlay involved.

Eighth—PROMPTNESS OF EXECUTION.

The time saved and promptness insured is greater than would at first appear. An advertiser sending an advertisement to us, as per our rates and terms, would have his card in print the same week on one hundred papers, and in all the most important cities, and in most of them before eight days, although they issue only once a week. This is what no ordinary advertising agency can do. Should the party deal with the publisher directly, he must first write to him, and wait for a reply, then order, and perhaps find it necessary to ask for a reduction, or to have corrections made—all involving two or three weeks' delay.

Ninth—CERTAINTY OF EXECUTION.

Advertisers often have difficulty in ascertaining to their satisfaction that the advertising ordered and paid for is fairly and properly done. We send out bills as soon as inserted, and keep our files always open to inspection.

Tenth—THE IMMENSE SAVING IN COST.

An examination of our rates and terms will leave no doubt as to the economy of this plan. To cost other methods of advertising about one hundred to five hundred per cent more than this for the same amount of publication.

THE LITTLE COUNTY PAPER

Is the best read paper in the world. No other paper contains the marriages and deaths, to say nothing of circuses and births; no other relates the accidents happening before the doors of the villagers; no other gives the time for the next ball, picnic, or political meeting; no other chronicles the comings and goings of strangers, the arrival of new goods on the merchant's counters, or of a new hat on the editor's desk. Without a paper, the town that has enjoyed a well-managed one feels indeed lost.

The well edited county paper, on the auxiliary plan, which adds the attractions of a well-selected variety of general literary and news matter, to the local, will come visitor as the door of the village and farmer enters, in as large proportion, the best medium for general advertising. While daily papers are thrown away each day, weekly papers are kept one whole week, and are often handed around from one family to another.

THE GREAT WESTERN LIST

embraces not enterprising journals in the wide region over which they are read; and, and herein, many times over, the best advertising medium in the growing towns where they are published. Nearly every county in every Western State is represented, and the distribution, from the very nature of the plan, is as exact, perfect as possible.

The circulation of these papers ranges from 300 to 3,000 copies per week. In fact, which we know from our patronage of them, the partly-printed sheets. They reach more than a million of readers every week. The list embraces journals of a wide diversity of character, covering some of the largest and most influential, as well as the most unpretentious of the weeklies, and occasionally we supply duties. They penetrate to districts where no other paper circulates, as well as to nearly every home in the towns where they are published.

An advertiser can obtain our whole list for less money than onto any other and hundred of them by direct application.

The position we give to advertisements required by us, insures them a prominence to be secured in no other way. They are carefully revised, neatly printed, and classed as desired. The limited amount of advertisements in the pages controlled by us in these papers, makes every advertisement in them more conspicuous and consequently more valuable to the advertiser.

WHO ADVERTISE IN THIS WAY?

The most and oldest advertisers in the country in nearly every department of trade have been for years and still are buying of us in this plan, finding dissatisfaction and saving promoted by the saving in time, cost and trouble, and the gain in thoroughness. There is not a prominent advertiser in the country that has not made use of one or all of these lists.

Parties desiring a single insertion of some favorable notice concerning their business, or anything pending the market reports or of general interest, can have their favors communicated without fear of accuracy in a single paper. We do the work ourselves, and once for all. Our rates for this class of advertising are peculiarly favorable.

Advertisers can choose between our CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS lists, or take the whole, which we term the GREAT WESTERN LIST. The rates will be found below.

Though we were burnt out of our beautiful rooms on Madison-st., in the Great Disaster, and although considerable consternation was created among the country press at that time on account of their failure of supplies, we are now printing for a much larger number than at the time of the Fire. By rapid work we have increased our facilities sufficiently to meet the increasing numbers run up that we had guaranteed to look for other quarters, and, with a view of having the most extensive press premises possible, have selected a fine site on Jackson street, where we hope to have a building ready by the New Year, constructed expressly for the business, with the best press-rooms in the city. Our paper will be ready at $1.50 per week, which we believe to be much the largest of any other sent out of the city.

ING IN THESE LISTS.

EACH INSERTION:

0 Papers	$3.00
e received after Oct. 31	
	$1.50
500 Papers	$2.50
e received after Oct. 31	

For Special Notices, Reading Notices and Notices in Local Columns, see Publisher's Notices.

ms of which these notices are printed—that is, every decent, third, or honest

61 and 65 South Canal-st., Chicago,

ng Wabash-av., is Authorized Agents for Chicago ...notices in these papers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Review of Things Theatrical in Chicago.

Unqualified Success of "Saratoga" at McVicker's.

Elegant Costuming by the Ladies of the Company.

Attractions at the Academy, Globe, and Nixon's.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga" has drawn large and fashionable audiences during the past week, and deservedly so, for it is a merely nonsense point of view, the situations are piquant and suggestive, while the dialogue has sufficient pith, point, life, and sparkle, to win an occasional smile and word of approval even from the most exacting intellectual auditor. Its success shows the hold of the modern society drama upon all classes of the community. There are few people who are not interested in current events, and in the faults and foibles of their contemporaries. Travesty the best points of the social or political history of that which is passing in a novel or on the stage, and you are sure of your audience. A graphic representation of things at home, and also the personal actors in still upon them, has the charm of gossip, and flavor of romance. It is sometimes said that in a new country the American character does not run in grooves sufficiently deep and well-defined to make its presentation entertaining. But this is ceasing to be true. The grooves are deepening here, and the complications of society are daily increasing, so that already a past (with its thrilling vicissitudes, abounding in romantic and dramatic material. Dramatists abroad have written good plays, being skilfully the matter furnished by contemporary history. American plays, until recently, have been shallow and unsatisfactory, taking of their characters from the rudest pioneer experiences, or the coarsest vice and crime of our large cities. "Across the Continent" is a specimen of one class, the "Streets of New York" represents the other. Neither the elements of interest afforded by our frontier life, nor that of our city life, can be ignored, but they require to be deftly and delicately treated.

"Saratoga" is far in advance of the class of dramatic compositions to which we allude. It is true that its sentiment and passion are the mere dross of real feeling, but the society of a popular watering-place is only the froth of the real life of the country. The portraiture is true to life so far as founder than it really is, and it indulges in no impertinent moralising. It presents a picture—exaggerated, but not exactly a caricature—of certain phases of social life in America, and its lessons must all find their moral in the imagination of the spectator. Aside from its intrinsic merits, it has its value as an earnest of what may be done by native dramatists with the abundant material afforded by our peculiar institutions and the rapid growth of population by Mr. McVicker with an elegant stock company, and the scenery and costuming are unexceptionable. The dressing and costuming of the ladies is perfect, and the dresses will be distinct features in the drama. The following is a full list of the new company:

Gentlemen.	Ladies.
Frank F. Mayo,	Miss Anna Lonergan,
Frank Lawlor,	Miss Emma Maddern,
Mr. Bellamy,	Miss Ada Gilman,
F. H. Pierce,	Miss Clara F. Maddern,
Geo. Reed,	Mrs. Charles Hill,
H. D. Graves,	Miss Nellie Maddern,
W. C. Castle,	Miss F. Pierce,
Charles Hill,	Miss Lizzie Queen,
H. B. Buckland,	Miss Nellie Reed,
A. M. Clark,	Miss Julia Norwood,
J. Cline,	Miss Clara Taylor,
Fred Paxton,	Miss Mary Harris,
J. F. Deal,	Miss Fanny Clark,
James T. Tyler,	Miss Mary Harris,
S. Rollwell,	Miss Alice Fowler,
C. T. Pembroke,	Miss Emma Roberts.
F. Beardwell,	
H. Bacon,	
C. Reynolds,	
F. C. Johnson,	
Thomas Brown.	

The theatre will be ready for occupancy about the first of October, and will be inaugurated by the company with an old comedy that is to be performed on the 7th of October by Thomas Orchestra will positively play on the first night of the week. Other attractions of the season will be announced, with her opera bouffe troupe, the Rochester Ladies, Miss Kate Fisher's star company, Fox with the original "Humpty Dumpty," and Lawrence Barrett in legitimate drama. All of Daly's new pieces will probably have incoming "Diamonds," and the new plays by Brat Harte and Clemens.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Hooley's theatre is just under cover. It is to be finished and opened on the 30th anniversary of the fire. The auditorium is beautifully modelled, the credit for the graceful sweep of its circle being due to Mr. L. D. Gibbs, by whose scroll-work natural skill and judgment is also due the beautiful interior arrangement of McVicker's Theatre and its admirable proportions. The theatre will be inaugurated either by Signor Parini with Italian opera by some singers, or by Edwin Booth with legitimate spectacle and pantomime. The scenery is being prepared by Parsons, a very competent artist formerly with Mr. Wyndham.

THE MUSICAL PROSPECT.

The musical season will be inaugurated by Theodore Thomas with his magnificent orchestra strengthened and improved by the addition of many of the best musicians from the East. This brief season will be followed by a series of full-dress opera and concert entertainments given by the star troupe of Signor Parini, the leading lyric voices of the city, under the immediate supervision and direction of the accomplished maestro. The regular season of Mr. Castle Fisk will be continued. Then we are to have the Robinstein concerts at Aiken's Theatre, and Carlotta Patti with Remenyi and some pianist not yet determined upon. It is with regret that we are obliged to announce that Lucca and Kellogg will not appear in the city before next fall. The former is singing at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, and the latter, not appearing at his own theatre during the present season.....Mario took his farewell of the stage in London in the character of Edgardo in the part of *Fernando* in "La Favorita," his favorite character, and the one in which his personal beauty and the remains of a glorious voice appeared to best advantage. He made his first appearance in London, June 6, 1839, and from that time until the present has been a favorite in that city. He has appeared in it 925 times.....The new play "Diamonds," by the author of "Saratoga," now being performed at Booth's Theatre, in New York, is severely criticised by the New York journals. It is said, however, that some places not by the author of "Saratoga" will be given under the direction of Signor Parini some time during the fall. Of Signor Parini's future plans not yet determined.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The second of the series of organ recitals under the direction of Mr. Clarence Eddy will be given this afternoon, at the Union Park Congregational Church. An audience of fair size was in attendance on Mr. Eddy's last performance on Saturday afternoon, but the least pleasing of which consisted of a charming arrangement of airs from "Robert le Diable," "War Against Canines," and "Fra Diavolo," the whole being executed in a manner very acceptable to the fraternity of Canines, whose interests were thus so well looked after. Mr. Eddy will be sure to draw a large audience, among whom will be found many from the city. For the convenience of Chicago people who attend this recital train will leave the depot, corner of Wells street, at 6:15 p.m., returning at the close of the concert.

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Liszt is in Paris.....Lester Wallack will bring out his play of "Rosedale" on the 30th inst.....Mr. Sothern is at his theatre, in New York, the last of this present month. The place has had great success during the season.....Miss Kellogg has come well at Lina Edwin's Theatre, New York.....Mr. Fisher's new theatre, in Boston, is to be finished and opened on the 30th inst.....Mr. Frank Mayo is doing well at his opera house in Rochester.....Mr. Bergfeld opened the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., for the season, sustaining the leading roles himself.....Mr. Henry Crisp, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company, is to be the stage manager of Wallack's manager, W. H. Crisp, who supported Mrs. Mowatt on the occasion of her first appearance on the stage, and who was also with Mrs. Mowatt when she made her last appearance.....Mr. E. L. Davenport will be the manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for the coming season.....Miss Lotta, the little star of Gilbert's company, is engaged at Wallack's.....Mr. Selwyn has been engaged as acting manager. Mr. Daly's "society dramas" will be played at Wallack's.....Mr. Fechter's new play, "Two Orphans," has arrived in Paris from Russia, where she has been performing very successfully before crowded audiences. The Russians prove their civilization by glorifying Theresa as well as worshipping Patti.....Madame Nilsson, now on a concert tour in Germany, is singing in Berlin.....Mlle. Marie Roze is to be married, on the 20th inst., to a French woman by marriage, declines to sing in Germany.....Despite the hot weather, the Grand Opera House at Paris will open on the 15th inst. for 1,600,000 francs.....Mlle Albani will sing at the Theatre Italien, Paris, during the winter season.....Mr. Gye.....Mr. Fiorentino's new theatre, in Naples, will be opened in December.....Mr. Fiorentino's new theatre, in Naples, will be opened in December.....Mr. Fiorentino's new theatre, in Naples, will be opened in December

REAL ESTATE.

The Duty of the Hour—Prepare the Ways for Business.

Possible Scheme to Plunder the Tax-Payers of the South Division.

Some of the Burdens of Our Rapid Rebuilding.

Advance in the Prices of Building Materials—Its Effect on Rents.

Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

Something must be done, and that, too, in a quicker method than any yet proposed, or we shall be tripped up by our own speed in rebuilding, and get a reaction to our own harm. It is as well to look the fact in the face that hundreds of stores are now completed, or nearly finished, and yet absolutely untenantable by the condition of streets and sidewalks. Said one generous capitalist to us yesterday, and he is able to carry the burden, "I have put a quarter of a million dollars into stores this summer, and have not rented one of them. The merchants want them, but they cannot get at them." The fact is, that there are whole blocks of stores that, in twenty days, should be full of goods, but offer, by the existing state of things, about as accessible business stands as the lake affords. No merchant dares take the winter risk of mud, and stone, and broken debris, and deep pit-falls that will be for weeks at a time a complete cut-off. We advise any merchant who wishes to successfully dodge his creditors to take one of these stores. We write plainly, for this needs action and remedy which the city authorities should instantly find out. It is no idle or visionary fear. If action yet taken will suffice. The permission to dump debris in open sidewalk spaces is ridiculous when there is little or no dumping to be done, and when there is really small temptation to dump or to haste. If we are to make our burned districts for permanent use some what our English friends call warm, or "tidercut" flooring, and cellars to the front; force sidewalks; clean up the streets from the tall buildings all about from twenty to thirty inches deep, and keep them so waiting for you to start the wheels of business.

BUILDING AFFECTS.

A breathing spell approaches for the demand for brick has advanced prices to fill per thousand, and the same cause, with rise in freights, has carried lumber up fifty per cent from what it will be when the season closes. Said a builder, in summing up all these aspects when they talk of building trades: "We are going on merrily. There are men enough to do all the work that remains for this season, and other reasons than their employment that will make the winter's work a building season that will live a marvel in the builders' annals of all time to come.

It is utter asked why the South Parks are not improved more rapidly. Aside from the question and I made the answer with, it may be briefly answered that it is bad policy to improve other people's land, and, until the Park Commission have acquired the title to the 400 acres of land in the South Parks, every dollar's worth of improvement on the parks costs the tax-payers twice what it should be. When the title is settled, and the values of the land to be taken. Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, once decided, in a like question, the principle was that the Commission should pay for the land to be taken for the parks for what it was worth at the date of the act authorizing the establishment of the parks. Even this price would be, in all cases, much greater than the value of the land before the Park Act was passed. The mere act of incorporation of the establishment of the parks in that neighborhood advanced the price of lands 40 per cent before the Board of Commissioners had acted. Of course, that insatiable greed which sacrifices everything else for more money.

THE LATE OAT CORNER.

Meeting of the Holders of Privileges Yesterday.

Probability that the Whole Matter Will Be Referred to the Courts.

A meeting of the holders of "privileges" in the Chandler "corner on oats," was held in the Directors' room, Board of Trade building, yesterday afternoon. There were about twenty persons present. Mr. Lincoln was elected Chairman, and said they had assembled to hear the report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements with an attorney to bring the "put" matter before the courts for settlement.

Mr. Spruance, from the Committee, made a verbal report. They had called upon Mr. Goudy, who considered the contracts good, but could not say how much could be collected on them. The Committee had appointed him to make the

GREELEY AND BROWN.

eting of the Democratic Congressional Committees.

e Great Fifteenth Ward Barbecue —5,000 People Present.

quent Addresses by Carter Harrison and W. W. O'Brien.

etings in the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Other Wards.

mong the arrivals registered at the Liberal quarters, yesterday, were the following: W. O'Brien, Peoria, Ill; Whittingham Cox, Captain U.S.A.; J. C. Stoughton, Aurora, Ill; D. C. Saelly, Lamont; George W. Raymond, Belgoe, Ga; C. C. Morse, Lake; S. J. Bradley, Washington.

A meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committees of the First, Second, and Third Districts, was held at headquarters yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. St. Clair Cleveland was elected to the Chair, and Joseph Garrick acted as Secretary. After examination it was decided to call each of the Congressional Conventions to meet at the same place, the Democratic Headquarters, on the corner of Canal and Washington streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 2 p.m. The primary meetings will be held in the respective wards in the city on Tuesday, Sept. 24, from 4 to 7 p. m., and in the country towns during the day.

The Liberal Committee afterwards held a consultation, and decided to hold their Conventions for each of these districts at the same time as the Democratic Convention.

THE BARBECUE.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the Liberals of the Fifteenth Ward, and especially that part of it known as the Rollin and Mills Precinct, had a most successful and happy gathering, in the form of a barbecue, at the old-fashioned Barbecue, an institution which deserves naturalizing in the northern part of the State. It had been decided to not only roast an ox, and feed on his carcass, but to raise an immense pole, at the summit of which should float the flag won by the Greeley and Brown Rolling Mill Club, and to listen to stirring campaign speeches by prominent German and American orators. This programme, extensive as it was, was satisfactorily carried out in nearly every respect. The most unlucky part of it was that which was of common occurrence at all meetings held out on so grand a scale.

The place selected for the festivities of the day was at the corner of Washington and Elston avenues, and was almost within a stone's throw of the Rolling Mills, whose hard-working employes are the chief supporters of the movement. The people, and those who are best able to attend to such affairs on Saturday afternoon. As early as 2 o'clock in the afternoon, crowds began to surround the principal stand and the great flag pole, at which was flying since by. A little after that time, the work of raising the pole was hailed, as usual by the music from Novans' Band. Owing to some mistakes which were made, however, the work progressed but slowly.

About a thousand persons were collected by this time, and evinced a strong desire to listen to the speakers.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, who was present, was called for, and addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and forcible manner, in which a comparison between the difficulty in raising the pole, owing to the lack of a head to command and direct the people in the country, which was greatly due to the incapacity of the President, and General Grant had proven his power at home when the country was high of fear, and it had declared in favor of peace. In that declaration was given by the Democratic party, he could have been elected. The speaker then reviewed, in the most telling manner, the untruthful statements which had been made by the Administration party in regard to the Democratic party. He was merely a soldier, who knew nothing of the duties of a civil office. He was devoid of sympathy, and was connected with an earnest and forcible appeal to all voters to vote for an honest and competent man like Greeley, who had always been the friend of the oppressed in the South, and as in America. By placing him at the head of the Government, they would have peace, and the end of the war. Men like Logan and Cameron, who were now prominent in the country, as for the Democratic present, they would support the Louis ville movement, or the Know-Nothing Dancan. The remarks of Mr. Harrison were frequently applauded, and the way in which they were received showed that those who heard him were in favor of the movement.

At the conclusion of his remarks, J. J. Crowley, Assistant Secretary of the County Central Committee, was called upon, and, after being introduced by Will W. O'Brien, Esq., of Peoria, he said that, in the meanwhile, those who desired to do so would find beer and lunch at the tables. The crowd at once repaired to the spot, where tables had been erected to carry out the suggestion, and in a short time each one was the possessor of an ox-bone piece of beef, enough bread to properly accompany it, and a glass of ale, which, for the second year, it was not long before it was found empty.

Scarcely had the onslaught made upon it, when the flag-pole, which, through mishaps, was not raised during the day, went up precisely at 6 o'clock, amid great applause.

At 7 o'clock the band again appeared and struck up patriotic airs. By this time the crowd had swelled to such immense proportions that it was found necessary to extend the seating accommodations. Calls were made for the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, but as that gentleman had been on his legs since 2 o'clock, Mr. Russell sang several campaign songs, and was greatly applauded. The meeting was then called to order by Mr. W. W. Bowman, who nominated Captain J. J. Crowley, President. Mr. Crowley was then introduced, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and introduced Will W. O'Brien, of Peoria, who made a very telling and eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Crowley called upon others to address the meeting. Hearty cheers were given for Greeley and Brown, and the band played the Spangled Banner. General Herman Lieb was then introduced, and very ably reviewed the situation. After the General had concluded, Mr. Crowley introduced Mr. Koerner, in which he stated that he was prevented by sickness from being present, but that he would address the citizens of Chicago at some other time, the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH WARD.

A very large and unusually interesting meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Brown Club was held last evening in their wigwam, on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-first place. The spacious room was crammed to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm manifested in the proceedings augurs well for the success of Reform. Mr. John Hise, a Vice President of the Club, in the absence of Mr. Alfred Cowles, occupied the chair.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, in an able and eloquent address of two hours' duration, reviewed the course of the present Administration. During the progress of his remarks he discussed the civil-service principle; alluded to the centralization tendency of the present Administration, and inadvertently demonstrated, by numerous illustrations, the corruptibility of the present dynasty. The able speaker scored the Administration of Government in the management of the special branch of, the Government. He read copious assertions by quotations from, and exhibits of the remarkable financial blunders of the Treasury Department, and, by comparisons with re-Revenue Administrations, ably and intelligently proved the falsity of the statements of the present Administration, and the inefficiency of the Treasury Department. He established, beyond all controversy, that the Administration is extravagant, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary; incompetent and contradictory statements, especially in the Treasury Department, were indicted, and the speaker, in the soberness and official figures corroborated the accusation made by the speaker. The inferior condition of the present navy, and the comparatively large sum required to maintain it, was dwelt upon, and the speaker closed by contrasting the White House and grounds was contrasted upon. The speaker had not been appointed, but he would say that he would be willing to hold that office for the next four years, and feed on his carcass, but to raise an immense pole, at the summit of which should float the flag won by the Greeley and Brown Rolling Mill Club, and to listen to stirring campaign speeches by prominent German and American orators. This programme, extensive as it was, was satisfactorily carried out in nearly every respect. The most unlucky part of it was that which was of common occurrence at all meetings held out on so grand a scale.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING ON STONY Island and Eighty-seventh st., Boulevards, $1,250 per acre.
10 acres southwest of the city, on Archer av. $1,000 per acre.
100 acres, between the city and Englewood, at $50, one-third cash.
10 acres on Wabash and Michigan-ave, $1,500 per acre, near Eighty-Shirdest.
20 acres, extending from South Park-av to Indiana-av for $8,000.
1 1-2 acres on Stony Island-av, at $1,500 per acre.
10 acres on Stockwell st, near Crawford—at $50 foot.

Bloomingdale, corner Thirty-third-st, 102x120, $18,000.
Thirty-first, 100x120, corner Prairie-av, $15,000.
No. 13 Union-st; lot—50 ft. on east, 104, 25x24, $3,000.
Prairie-av, 7th, 110x, marble front $26,000.
Wabash av, No. 658, near Fourteenth-st $15,000.
Wabash-av, No. 1000, near Twenty-second-st, $8,000.
Indiana-av, corner Forty-eighth st, 100x120, $6,000.
Michigan-av, between Forty-eighth and Forty-fifth-sts, 100x181, $7,000.
Park, corner of Langley, 100x120, $11,500.
Harrison st, between Loomis and Laflin, 25x125, $3,100.
Lexsel-av, 2 corners for $72 per foot
Forest-av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, 50x125, $55 per foot.
Indiana-av, near Forty-seventh st, 100x181, $35 per foot.
Frederick-av, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth, 50x150, $40 per foot.
Lyons-av, near Forty-fourth-st, 62x170, $50 per foot.
Besides other valuable property.
HENRY J. GOODRICH,
108 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & COBBY, 119 Franklin st.:
Monroe-st, No 705, two-story and basement brick, $5,000.
Monroe st, No 43, two-story and basement brick, $7,500.
Monroe st, No 41, two-story and basement brick, 25 feet front, $5,000.
Washington st, No 700, cottage and large lot, very cheap.
Lake-st, No 338, two-story house, 25-foot lot, at a bargain.
Madison-st, No 201 and 204, two stores and residences, lot 22x188 ft. $20,000.
Jackson st, No 1008, cottage, 13 rooms, at a bargain.
Jackson st, No 1010, cottage, 13 rooms, at a bargain.
Madison st, near Paulina, at foot, at a bargain this morning.
Monroe st, 50 feet front. The choicest corner west of Robey-st, at $130 per foot.
Lake-st, Several lots west of California-av, at $1,000 each; easy terms.
Monroe-st, near Laflin, 25 feet; very cheap.
Monroe-st, corner of Robey, 50 feet, $100 per foot; a bargain.
Oakley st, 10 lots at $600 each; easy terms.
10 acres just west of Central Park, fronting on Madison and Lake-sts, the choicest and cheapest property in the market.
10 acres in N 29 39, 13 14.
10 acres in N 29 39, 13 15.
10 acres in N 29 39, 13 16.
5 acres in S W 30, 41, 14 on ridge road, $200 per acre.
5 acres on the corner of Boulevard.
10 acres in S W 1-4 28, 14; cheap and easy terms.
10 acres on Hamlin Park, part of a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY ARELL & HUTCHINS, A few of the houses and lots for sale at our office—early possession given of any and all:
Lot 25 feet on Lake-st, near First-st, marble front and brick back, $14,000.
A cheap and desirable house with barn, $10,000.
Calumet-av, south of Eighth, frame and 50 feet, $14,000.
Calumet and Twenty-ninth, frame, 50 feet, $6,000.
Wabash and Thirty-first, frame brick basement, $8,000.
Drexel Boulevard and Thirty-first, frame and 25 feet, $6,000.
Monroe and Adams, brick and 99 feet, $10,000.
Centre-av and Lacrosse, brick, 25 feet, $4,000.
Fulton and Sheldon frontage, $4,500.
Huntington and Sheldon, 50 feet, $3,000.
Warren-av, house and 25 feet $4,500.
Van Buren and Paulina, 50 feet, $1,000.
Monroe and Ashland, brick, $12,000.
Jackson and Wood, brick, $9,000.
Adams and Wood, brick, $9,000.
May and Washington, elegant house and 24 feet, $9,000.
Warren and Western, brick, $6,000.
Davis and Western, $3,000. ARELL & HUTCHINS, Corn. Ohio Street and Madison-ave.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. GOLDEN, REAL ESTATE and House renting Agent, 191 West Madison-st.:
A very desirable four-story house on corner of Lake-st, with large lot, 100 feet deep, in the same block, fronting Lake-st; the best location in the west part of the city.
Two-story and basement dwelling, well finished throughout, on Monroe, near Robey-st, 25 feet front; lot 100 feet deep. Terms to suit purchaser.
Two two-story houses and lots on Lake-st; will take a good cottage in part pay. Water, gas, and sewer in street.
50 feet on Madison east of Carpenter-st, with improvements.
Two lots on Halsted-st, near Twelfth, with buildings.
Lot on Monroe-st near Paulina-st, south front, 125 per foot.
Thirty feet on the corner of Prairie-av and Twenty-first-st.
Lot on Emerald st, near Thirty-fourth-st, cheap.
Two cottages and lots on Walnut-st.
A large house, and lot on Carpenter-st, cheap.

FOR SALE—PARK AND BOULEVARD PROPERTY:
170 feet on Central Park, 330 feet deep, 40 rods from depot. Price, $100 per foot; one third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent.
10 acres, beautiful for subdivision, at intersection of Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av. Will make easy terms. A subdivision would make lots 100 to 200 feet deep, and would front as follows:
On Michigan-av, 2,000 feet.
On Boulevard, 2,000 feet.
On Lagoon square, 1,000 feet.
On Fullerton-av, 600 feet.
On Simonds-av, 700 feet.
On Halsted-st, 1,000 feet.
On Meadow-st, 1,100 feet.
Apply to WILLIAM WITT, 166 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRST CLASS two-story brick, and barn, all modern improvements, with or without furniture. House, lot, and barn cost $9,000, will be sold for $6,000. Possession in one month, as owner is leaving the city. Apply on premises, 1266 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV AND Thirty-first-st, as barrels if taken within a week. E. B. CADWELL, Room 2, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV, NEAR Lincoln Park; also on Lincoln-av. E. B. CADWELL, Room 2, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WILCOX-ST, AT $1,200 each, on easy terms. E. B. CADWELL, Room 2, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY COFF, VAN & ANDREWS, 11 Otis Block; House and lot, on Irving Park now in the village, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, brick, bathroom, 9 rooms. House and lot on Ellis-st, brick, 9 rooms, new and complete in every respect, $6,000. Four lots each; most of balance may be paid by lots. Four lots on Addison-st, covered with oak trees. Cheap for good improved city or suburban property. House and lot on Jefferson, 7 rooms, good shape; $4,000.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY NEW FRAME dwelling house 32 and 24 Fulton-st, containing 7 rooms each. Lot 25 feet front. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF FRAME house 16 feet 10 inches, on Fulton-st, near corner of Maclean and Halsted-sts on Peoria, for sale at the low figure of $1,500 each. This is a decided bargain. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 1008 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, around and fronting the Boulevard Depot:
2 lots on Adams-st, eighteen east of park L 4 72x 216 on Throop near Monroe. Lot 50x188 on Monroe near Loomis. Lot 50x188 on Monroe near Throop. House and lot 165 south Green, west to mill. Brick house and lot, 100 south Green, west to mill. Brick house and lot, 100 south Green, west to mill. Lot on east line of park, 66 on Madison near Morgan. Store and lot on Madison near Lincoln. Lot 25x100 on Lake near Green. Lot 25x100 on Lake near Halsted. House and lot 66x100 on Madison near West Park. Halsted and Lot 66x100 on Madison near West Park. Halsted and Lot 66x100 on Madison near West Park. Halsted and